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Points on Producing Draft Horses.

What is true of the American horse market is equally true of our Canadian one in a very large measure, and the accompanying article by Professor W. J. Kennedy on the above subject will therefore be of interest. He has been connected with the live stock department of the agricultural college in Illinois, but has recently been appointed Professor of Animal Husbandry under Director Curtiss, at Ames, Iowa, where he succeeds Professor J. A. Craig, so well-known to Canadians. His article is as follows:—

It is hardly necessary for me to state that there is almost a horse famine in this country just now, so far as good draft horses are concerned. There are a large number of horses offered by farmers as draft horses that do not meet the demands of the buyer. They are misfits so far as the heavy horse market is concerned. Most of them are under size, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. Others, having sufficient weight, are unproportioned or are lacking in quality, substance, etc.

Weight is important. A horse to command a high price to-day must possess weight. In this respect I may say that the claims of many writers and lecturers on this subject that a typical draft horse should weigh from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. are a trifle misleading. A first-class draft horse must weigh at least 1,800 lbs. and every additional 100 lbs. will add at least \$25 to his market value.

SYMMETRY OF FORM DEMANDED.

In addition to weight, a horse must be symmetrical, by which I mean he should be wide in front and wide behind; he must have good depth of body and he must not be too high off the ground. Too many of our would-be good draft horses are wide in front and narrow behind, and vice versa. Many are lacking in depth of body and set too high off the ground. A horse standing 16 to 16.2 hands high is preferable to the 17-hand horse, unless the latter weighs about 200 lbs. more in the same flesh.

Quality is an essential that must receive much more attention. This is especially the case in producing horses for export. The bone should be strong, clean and firm and all the joints should be clearly defined. The cannon (between the knee and fetlock) should present a flat appearance and be wide from front to rear, in order to give it sufficient strength to support the knee. They should be free from flesh or gumminess. The tendons should be set well back and distinctly cut. The quality of the bone is usually indicated by the quality of the hair or "feather" on the cannons and fetlocks. Fine, straight soft hair indicates bone of the very best quality, while coarse, curly hair indicates soft, spongy bone, which is so undesirable. The hair and skin on all parts of the body should be soft and fine. Over 60 per cent. of our draft horses are lacking in quality. Most of them are meaty in the

cannons and have coarse hair, thus lacking in quality of bone.

SUBSTANCE OR STAYING POWER IMPORTANT.

This is a requisite which is of vital importance to the farmer from a utility standpoint, to say nothing of its influence on the market value of the horse. The indications of substance are width, depth and filling of breast and chest, which give plenty of lung room. A short, straight, broad back and a short, wide, well-muscled loin are indications of strength and good propelling powers. A horse that lacks width and muscle in the loin invariably drags his hind legs and steps short, and consequently is a poor walker. He should have well-sprung ribs, good length of rib to give depth of body; should be well-ribbed up so as to leave but little space between the last rib and the hip point. His flank should be deep, as a deep flank is usually associated with a heavy, well-filled hind quarter. The forearm and the gaskins or lower thighs should be well muscled. Too many draft horses are narrow in the breast, slack in the heart girth, have long, narrow swayed backs, narrow, poorly-muscled loins, are flat ribbed, cut up in the flank and have

ACTION IMPORTANT.

The main motion of the draft horse is the walk, the chief requisites of which are a long, well-balanced quick step, and to move in a straight line. Some horses have a rolling action, due to the forelegs being set too much on the outside of the body. The slope of the shoulder and the slope of the pastern are points in the conformation of the draft horse that influence his action very much. Sloping shoulders and pasterns are always associated with a good, springy action, which is easy on the horse, thus making him last longer. Upright shoulders and pasterns cause the horse to have a stubby action, which causes a direct concussion of the bones below the fetlock joint, resulting in side bones, ring bones, navicular disease, etc. The English buyers discriminate very severely against side bones, while the German and French buyers pay but little attention to them. The other diseases mentioned are discriminated against by all buyers.

FAT WORTH MONEY ON THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse may have every desirable feature, so far as conformation is concerned, but if he is not fat the buyer

High Priced Shorthorns.

Another sale of choice Shorthorns, the offering of Geo. Harding & Sons, Waukesha, Wisconsin, has taken place at Chicago, and despite the discouraging reports of corn failure a very high average price was made on the lot. Only four bulls were offered and these made an average of \$302, but the 39 cows made the fancy average of \$693, the lowest priced of the lot making \$275, while a 3-year-old roan with bull calf at foot made \$1,625. Capt. Robson, of Ilderton, bought a 3-year-old Missie at \$900. In the circumstances this may be regarded as one of the best sales of the season.

The Trotting Record.

August 15th saw a great race at Brighton Beach between The Abbott and Cresceus for a purse of \$12,000. In the first heat Cresceus won in 2.03½. The Abbott had a record of 2.03½ last season, but lost this race by half a length. In the second heat he was flagged, Cresceus winning in 2.06½. As the race was for the best three in five, Cresceus was sent a third time with two



TAKEN AT THE LAST PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE PLOWING MATCH.

very poorly-muscled forearms and gaskins, all of which indicate lack of substance or staying powers.

GOOD FEET ARE INDISPENSABLE.

"No foot, no horse" is an old and very true saying. Perhaps no part of the heavy horse wears out sooner than his feet. They should be long, even in size, straight; horn dense, dark in color; sole concave; bars strong, frog large and elastic, heel wide, high, and width equal to one-half the length from heel to toe. Too much stress cannot be laid on having a large, round foot, especially wide at the heel. Buyers of heavy horses for the New York markets are very particular in this respect. Coffin Bros., of Champaign County, fed and sold a team of black draft horses last fall that weighed 4,400 lbs. to a New York buyer for \$1,000. They had extra good feet, especially wide in the heel, the best I have ever seen. The firm that purchased them recently wrote Coffin Bros. as follows: "The black team is giving perfect satisfaction. We are especially well pleased with their feet, as a heavy horse to stand our work must be wide in the heel, else he will soon contract and go lame. Can you get us a pair of dappled grays about the same weight, with as good feet? If so, we will pay \$1,500 for them."

A foot that is small and narrow at the heel will contract and cause lameness sooner or later, if worked on pavements. A dark horn indicates better quality, and a foot that will retain a shoe longer than a white horn.

does not want him. Right here is where most farmers fail to get top prices for their draft horses. They market them when not half fat from a market standpoint. Because of this the horse feeder must buy them and feed them a couple of months, or longer, for which he gets all the way from \$40 to \$200 per horse. An eastern buyer visited a Champaign feeding stable and examined a pair of black draft horses weighing 1,700 lbs. each, just purchased from a farmer in the vicinity. The feeder asked \$375 for the team, but the buyer said he could not use them, as they were too rough for his trade. He must have horses with more quality. The feeder kept the horses and about seven weeks later the same buyer purchased the same team for \$550. They then weighed a trifle over 1,900 lbs. each and possessed the kind of quality (fat) which this buyer's market demanded. Horseflesh in this instance was worth over 40c. per lb. Flesh covers a multitude of defects, consequently fatten your horses before offering them for sale.

The proposed horse show at the Pan-American Exposition, along the lines of the Madison Square Garden horse show and the Toronto horse show, has been abandoned. Consequently there will be no horse exhibit at Buffalo other than the exhibition classes as provided for in the premium list as sent out.

When writing, please mention this paper.

runners, one starting with him and the other joining at the half-way mark. His time was 2.05. The owners of The Abbott say he was not well, and this is the first race of the season for him. Cresceus now holds the trotting record, 2.03½, as well as several other records.

Wm. Sharman informs us that he has seen forty acres of brome pasture upon the Waldron ranch, in Southern Alberta, which has pastured three head of cattle to the acre all season. Both grass and stock looked well. This is pretty heavy pasturing.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is making arrangements to have photographs made of representative cattle at the Pan-American Exposition for use in government publications. This is a merited recognition in which this important department of the exposition is being conducted.

No other exposition has undertaken to elaborate the agricultural features as the Pan-American is doing. Besides the agricultural building, the dairy building and the exhibition of agricultural machinery in the Stadium there are sixteen separate buildings devoted to live stock. In one of these is the model dairy. The exhibition of poultry incubators, brooders, etc., in one of the other buildings is very complete, while the live stock entries for the different shows have far outreached the capacity.

An Edmonton Farmer on Sheep Raising.

The following letter, setting forth the advantages of keeping sheep upon the farm, is taken from the Edmonton Bulletin, and was written by Alex. McLay, of Horse Hills, Alta., a frequent contributor to The Nor-West Farmer:—

"A woollen mill is shortly to be built and operated in the town of Edmonton, and no doubt will do much to stimulate the farmers of this district to go in more for sheep raising. The Edmonton district is well adapted for sheep raising, being very free from spear grass and epidemic disease. Sheep are among the most profitable animals kept on the farm. They multiply rapidly, and produce profit in two directions—wool and lambs. They do not require warm, expensive stables like any other kind of stock; a shed is all that is required to keep off snow and storm. They winter well on straw and chaff with one feed per day of seeds and small grain, or screenings. They are the only animals that eat seeds and do their own grinding so effectively that none will ever germinate.

"If farmers would divide the land which they intend to farm into two fields and only crop one field each year, turning sheep and other stock on the other half, weeds would be exterminated cheaply, larger and better yields of grain would be raised with less land under cultivation and much hard work for man and beast, as well as money, would be saved.

"On many farms, while the farmer is battling with the weeds in the fields, enough are growing in the fence corners to seed his whole farm. Turn in the sheep, and they will clean off everything within their reach. The fence-corner is the home of the weed. Weed inspectors will never be able to compel farmers to keep down weeds. Noxious weeds are increasing on the highways as well as on the farms. If the government experimental farms would only try sheep for a test, as above indicated, they would demonstrate to the world the only practical and easy way of getting rid of weeds and weed inspectors.

"A great cry is being raised all over that the yield of grain on old land is decreasing every year, and that farms in many localities are getting run down so that grain raising is no longer a profitable business. Many plans have been devised for keeping up the fertility of the soil. Some recommend summer fallowing, some manuring and some seeding down. Manure is all right as far as it goes, but the quantity is too limited; no farmer can get enough manure to spread over what land he farms every year (if he farms to any extent). Summer fallowing will do very well for a time, but repeated cropping will soon find the yield of grain decreasing and weeds increasing. Seeding down and pasturing with sheep and other stock for a period will also restore fertility to any worn-out soil as well as clean out weeds, and the farmers who adopt this plan will soon find themselves on the high road to prosperity.

"In May, 1898, I wrote several articles which were published in The Nor-West Farmer, on "Sheep and Weeds," giving full information as to yields of grain and methods followed. Since then I have tried several other ways of summer fallowing without pasturing with sheep, but have never been able to get rid of weeds or produce as heavy yields of grain as I did on that occasion.

"Bible history shows that all down through the centuries the most notable men were sheep owners, or shepherds, and we can take a lesson, from the good old book.

"The bag pipes would probably never have been invented but for the sheep, and this would have been a sad loss to the musical world.

"When music first on earth was heard
In Gaelic accents deep,
Tubal wi' his oxters squeezed
The bladder o' a sheep."

"At the present time wolves are the greatest hindrance to sheep as well as

poultry raising, both of which are profitable industries at present. If a few good hounds were kept in every township, coyotes would soon get scarcer."

The Horse's Foot.

C. W. Broadhead, a practical blacksmith, says of horse-shoeing:—

The parts of which the internal foot is composed are replete with blood vessels and nerves, and are possessed of a high degree of sensitiveness, and so nicely do they adapt themselves to the cavity of the hoof that they completely fill it without suffering in the least from pressure, unless the folly and obstinacy of man perverts or destroys its beautiful structure. Three bones enter into the constitution of the foot proper; the coffin bone, the nut or navicular bone, and the lower pastern bone. I worked at shoeing six years before I ever saw the inside of a horse's foot, and had no more idea of its inside formation than a Fiji Islander.

Some of the abuses most prevalent at the present time are: First, most horse shoers are raised as to how long they can make a shoe wear, and how long a time it will stay on. This is an error in judgment on the part of the owner. The use of big nails and heavy shoes is not for the good of horses' feet, and don't judge the smith by the length of time he can keep the shoes on or make them wear. You will see the folly of such a course when too late. I have followed a great many horses made lame by using too large nails, as in clinching them down they have been crinkled in against the sensitive laminae.

Another abuse practised by horse owners themselves is that in case a horse pulls off a shoe and it becomes necessary to re-set it, the owner often does so himself and in most cases thinks it is necessary for him to pare the foot. He does it with all honesty of purpose, but in nine cases out of ten he pares just where it does not need it at all, or if his shoe is too small, he sets it on and cuts the foot to the shoe. Now, my advice is, do not pare the foot at all unless you know where to do it. I do not wish you to get the idea that I discourage the setting of shoes by owners of horses in the country on the farm. On the contrary, I do urge that all keep nails and extra shoes so that they can be set in case of losing one when you are in a hurry. But do not cut or haggle the foot, as I have seen done, which mutilation often takes months to set aright, through lack of knowledge on the part of the owner.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby a large exhibit of wool will be made at the Pan-American Exposition during the time of the sheep show, from September 23rd to October 5th. Invitations have been sent out by the Exposition to all countries of South and Central America, asking them to participate in this exhibit, and undoubted large exhibits will be received from these countries. The matter has been taken up with several of the commissioners of the various States and Canada, for the purpose of bringing together one of the largest and finest exhibits of wool ever brought together on this continent. The classification will be a purely commercial one for clothing, combing and carpet wools, and the jury will make the awards on the standard known to the trade. Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to F. A. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.



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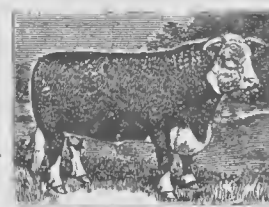
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Stock-Watering and Shelter Reservations.

The above is a very live question in the ranching country at the present time, and especially so in districts where small ranchers are crowding in fast, occupying the land on which there are springs and thus preventing range stock getting water. Pending the report of the gentleman who is making an examination of these springs, it may be of interest to reproduce the opinion of Wm. Pearce, who made a report on this question in 1886 as follows:—

The charge is frequently made that the area of these reservations is excessive and that there are many more of them than necessity calls for, also that many of them have no water at all. Of course, any one desiring to settle would naturally like to do so on a spring or open stream, and when a request is made it is invariably accompanied by the statement that there is no stock-watering at that point, or that, if he is allowed to settle there, he will take good care that there is plenty of access for stock to water. Regarding the first assertion, it is in 95 per cent. of cases erroneous; but even if it were true, it would not necessarily follow that the reservation should not be maintained, for though the intending settler personally might not prevent stock travelling, grazing and watering as was desirable, he might be succeeded in a short time by one who would do so. It is anticipated that within the next decade there will be four times the number of stock that there is to-day, and these reservations have been made with that end in view, so that although there might be an excess of them at the present time such would not be the case a few years from now, so that if even the stockmen, large or small, in any neighborhood petitioned to have the number or area of these reservations reduced, it might not be good policy to grant their petition. I find that the total area of the grazing district in Alberta, south of township 35, may be estimated to contain 17,438,210 acres, and the area now reserved is equal to 140,000 acres. It will thus be seen that these reservations only represent four-fifths of 1 per cent. of the total area of the grazing district. Through the construction of irrigation works and the raising of winter fodder thereby, and realizing that the capacity of our ranges is only limited to the extent to which the winter fodder is available, he who predicts an increase of our ranch stock by four times its present number within the next ten years could not be called over sanguine. The second statement usually made, namely, that the applicant will see that free access is given stock to water on the land he desires, could not be entertained for a moment. It is not in human nature to stand by and see range cattle rubbing down your fences without taking measures to prevent it, and that means chiefly running them off with dogs, and in one run of a mile or two more flesh is lost than can be put on in two weeks. Frequently cattle are absolutely ruined from the effects of dogging them. Of course if no fences were put up by these squatters and no dogs kept, no great injury might be done to the cattle by reason of a squatter residing near a spring.

Range cattle will not go near any place where dogs are kept, and every settler keeps one or more. Another thing is, that during hot weather it may be observed that after drinking they invariably lie down, and as it is the habit of range stock to graze in considerable bands, from 100 up to several thousand, a very considerable area is required to allow cattle free access to the water; otherwise, the stronger animals will prevent the weaker ones from getting at it, and as they will not graze any considerable distance away from water during hot weather, the necessity for larger reservations becomes still more apparent, as a small area would soon be completely eaten off and the quality of the cattle would thus deteriorate instead of improve. The whole extent of what is known as the grazing district of the Northwest Territories would be valu-

able for cattle grazing were it not for the scarcity of water in places at certain seasons of the year. These parts are for that reason of very little use, at least the value is not one tithe of that with a plentiful supply of water at any time. It is, therefore, the duty of the department to preserve as far as possible those watering places that are still available.

As to the charge that many of these reservations contain no water, this may be perfectly true in some cases, and still they may be extremely useful for the purpose of shelter and as furnishing access to valleys and bottoms where pasture and water is abundant. Such is absolutely essential unless the industry is to be completely annihilated. It is nothing unusual after a storm has been raging for a few hours to see large herds of cattle huddled together in narrow valleys, and it is certainly desirable that there should be plenty of room, otherwise the stronger will drive the weaker animals to the wall and either totally kill or seriously injure them. Many of these reservations contain neither shelter nor water in themselves; but by reason of their positions they hold the key to valuable pasturage, water or shelter. In the Porcupine Hills and other grazing districts the surface of the ground assumes an almost mountainous character, and although in the summer time cattle will graze up and over the ridges of these hills into the valleys beyond, in the winter time they will not do so, owing to the snow drifting on the east and south slopes immediately under the crests to such a depth that they cannot cross, therefore, the only means of access to the valley under such conditions is by following them up. These valleys are invaluable for stock during hard winters, in fact, in any winter, and while severe storms are raging they are essential to prevent the loss of large numbers. There are many points in those hills where a single settler taking up his location as he particularly desires it would mean the loss in a hard winter of from 250 to 1,000 head of cattle. Placing their value at \$25 each, it will illustrate the damage done. It may naturally be asked, why is the small stockman so objectionable to the larger one. The answer is this. The large man allows his stock to roam at large, therefore he, in his own interest, must keep the range in such a condition that cattle will have the freest possible access to all parts thereof. On the other hand the small man for the first few years, and until his band becomes of such size as to make it necessary to do the same as the former, lets them run in a narrow valley or around some fine spring or other open winter water where they are herded in proximity to his buildings, and in this manner often monopolizes an excessive area of land absolutely vital for winter feed. It thus happens that while there is not much objection to the large operator settling there, the mode of settlement adopted by the smaller one is decidedly objectionable and injurious to the public interest. It has been asserted by those who probably best understand the situation that if settlement had been absolutely prohibited in all those portions valuable for winter pasture the country would have gained by such a policy. No one objects to settlement by men, large or small, in the cattle district, where all take equal chances; but when, from extreme selfishness or other motive, parties insist upon taking up locations choice in themselves, and if occupied very injurious to the stock industry and the public interest generally, it is only natural that hostility should be aroused. The cry is raised that the large stockmen are trying to crush the smaller ones. The larger stockmen have never objected to settlement, if the settler will only leave free access to all the winter grazing, shelter and water, for his stock, essential to their welfare, in fact, to the very existence of all. In many places a settler by squatting in a narrow valley, possibly only a quarter of a mile wide, may, by erecting a fence across the same, or even across a portion of the same and keeping dogs, prevent all access to the whole of the valley during the winter time when it is vital to prevent stock

perishing. Those valleys contain from 500 up to 5,000 acres of invaluable pasture. As a matter of fact it is not even necessary for him to fence, as, by keeping one or two good dogs, the same end is attained. While such would be a very desirable state of affairs for the individual residing there, it is not in the public interest that it should be permitted. Instead of there being an excess of such points reserved, it would have been decidedly in the interest of the cattle industry and the public generally if more such places, which are now settled upon, had been reserved long ago. It was foreseen at the start that there would be considerable agitation against the reservation of these favored points by individuals and the friends of those who desired to obtain the same; but it was hoped that through the ejection of a few squatters and a firm attitude on the part of the department in the matter of maintaining these reservations, the clamor against them would soon cease and every one would begin to realize that it is as much in the interest of the small stockman as in that of the larger one that measures of this nature should be adopted while the industry is yet in its infancy and while it is possible to protect vested interests in so doing, and it is asserted that if the squatters now in possession be ejected, the trouble will be ended; if not, the flood-gates for illegitimate settlement will be wide open and official encouragement will be given to a class of people whose ideas should at least not be encouraged.

As the result of representations made by the stockmen and on their behalf, the undersigned was detailed in the year 1886 to select sites along the bottoms of streams which it would be advisable to reserve for stock-watering and shelter purposes. The district then inspected with a view to making these reservations was necessarily very much smaller than that over which they now extend partly on account of surveys having been made and partly owing to a very considerable area being under lease for grazing purposes. If those reservations had not been made then, the present condition of affairs would have been similar to that now existing along the Waterton river, where during the winter season a large portion of that stream is inaccessible for stock. During the summer time stock can go to water in many places where they would not attempt to go in the winter season on account of snow drifting, etc. Not only are these desirable for watering purposes, but also for shelter. There is one point on the Waterton river where the fencing of two settlers in connection with the natural features wholly prevents access to the same for five continuous miles, and, what is worse, the fencing ends in a cut bank, so that when cattle strike the same, drifting in an easterly direction, probabilities are that they will break their necks falling over the cut bank, and the pasture of about 25,000 acres is cut off from its natural supply of water and shelter. If these settlers in the grazing district would keep their fences within reasonable bounds there might be no objection to them; but, squatters, often on the leash of others, will, by fencing, control several hundred, often thousand, acres, and if an attempt be made to restrain them with reason, the cry is raised of persecution by government officials in the interest of larger stockmen or possibly out of pure whim, caprice or cussedness.

There is one thing about the report of 1885 which strikes me rather forcibly, namely, that at this time it was stated that nearly all the settlement was along the bottoms of streams. This held good at the time and those whose interests were bona fide intended to devote their energies chiefly to the growth of cereals and vegetables, the demand for which exceeded the local production, and the prices were good. It was then thought that the bottoms were the best points in which to conduct the experiment; experience has shown that such an idea was a mistaken one, as the benches owing to a more retentive subsoil require not more than one-half the moisture the bottoms do. All have now abandoned the idea of making a livelihood by such

means except through irrigation. Those who since desired to squat on springs proposed to make their livelihood wholly out of stock.

One of the Dauphin dairymen owns a cow which dropped a bull calf on the 12th inst. weighing 97 lbs.

Superintendent Converse has arranged for a mammoth meeting of swine men to take place on the Pan-American Exposition grounds on September 5th and 6th, at which time speakers of prominence in swine lore will be there to make such addresses upon different subjects as are pertinent to the cause. At this meeting, representatives of foreign countries from the government offices, who are interested in live stock, will be present. The outcome of this meeting will not only be of interest to the swine men but will increase our trade with the countries to the south of us.

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A PATHETIC LETTER.



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid that he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts, and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain, sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 31 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.**

Territorial Live Stock Exhibit.

Arrangements have been completed by the Territorial Department of Agriculture for an interesting exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Some fifty head of mature range steers, and seventy-five sheep, taken right off the range, are to be sent. A circular corral, 150 feet in diameter, has been provided by the exhibition authorities for the reception of these animals.

Another novel exhibit to be made by the Department is that composed of twenty members of the Mounted Police, with their ranch bred horses. The opinion certainly is deep rooted in Eastern Canada and the States that the western broncho is a hopeless outlaw. It is proposed to show by means of this exhibit that the ranch horse, on the contrary, is particularly docile and susceptible to training. Anyone who watched the behaviour of the Police horses during the tug-of-war at the recent Regina fair, would entertain no doubt on that point; the riders seemed to be able to crawl all over their mounts without in the least disturbing their temper. Our western ranchers are looking for a market for their light horses and one can conceive of no more effective method of bringing western horses prominently to the attention of buyers and possible customers in the east than the plan adopted by the Territorial Government, which deserves credit for being alive to the unequalled advantages afforded at Buffalo, both in the way of opening new markets and advertising the resources of the Territories.

The cattle exhibit is being selected by Messrs. Gordon, Ironside & Fares and P. Talbot, President of the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association will, it is understood, accompany the exhibit. The sheep were obtained from the Canadian Land & Ranche Co., but owing to the recent quarantining of their sheep camps, the Department has had to purchase the exhibit elsewhere.

Another Tuberculosis Experiment.

C. E. Marshall, of the Michigan Experiment Station, has been making some investigations relative to the danger of using milk from tuberculosis cows, when udders are not affected. His conclusions do not entirely agree with those of some of the other experimenters, who have found the milk dangerous from cows whose udders were not affected. Samples of milk were secured from tuberculous cows in different parts of Michigan. Sixteen samples were used for the inoculation of guinea pigs, but only one was affected. There are a number of tuberculous cows at the station, and the milk of these has been frequently tested to find if any of it was tuberculous. In only one case was tuberculosis found in the milk, and in that case the cow was so far gone with the disease that she died a few days after, and on examination her udder was found to be affected. Of thirteen cows with the disease only one had it in the udder. Where the udder is affected all of the milk products are dangerous—the milk, butter, cheese, buttermilk, and skim-milk. Pigs fed the milk and buttermilk from such cows developed the disease within six months.

According to official reports the wool industry of the world has undergone a marked change within the last few years. The number of sheep in Europe is said to have decreased 19 per cent. in ten years, while in the U. S. there are fewer sheep now than there were two years ago.

The best of English wool can now be bought in the old country markets for 20c. a pound. No wonder wool is so low here.

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Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

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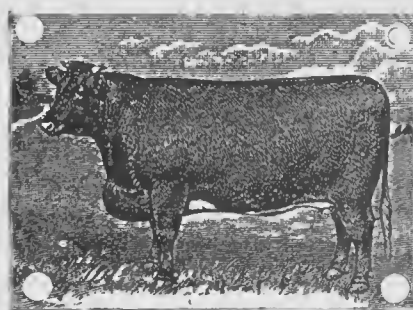
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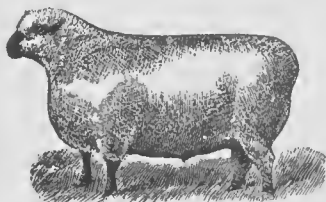
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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO
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We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other hreds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcass in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

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Mixed Farming.

By Wm. Noble, Oxbow, Assa., before the Farmers' Institute.

The subject I wish to bring before your notice this afternoon is undoubtedly one which calls for very careful treatment. A subject so extensive that it requires one to have that special knowledge which only long experience can give. I will try, then, to give you in the best way I can the little I have learned and observed since I have been here.

I wish to point out, in the first place, the disadvantages of the man who makes wheat raising his sole occupation. The wheat raiser is completely dependent on the weather for his year's income. A few weeks of drought like we saw last year, or possibly a hail storm, or perhaps a frost, may destroy his whole crop, and if it should follow for two years the farmer is ruined financially. Not only does he lose by being dependent on the weather, but he is running down his land, for he is always taking from the land and giving nothing in return. He may summer fallow, but that does not fill the bill, or a green crop may be plowed under that only puts off the evil day when the land will be barren and unfruitful. And why. It is because he is always taking from the land that plant food which the wheat requires to make it grow with vigor, and it can only be replaced with success by a liberal supply of barnyard manure. That he cannot give unless he feeds stock on the straw.

Another point I wish to speak on is the wastefulness of burning the straw. As soon as it is threshed out along comes the match and up goes the straw in smoke. It is a clear loss; it is a loss to the farmer who wilfully burns that which he cannot get back again; it is a loss to his farm because he is not giving back to the land that which nature intended through turning the straw into manure; it is a loss to the country in not turning the straw to good account and getting value for value, and it should be made to help pay the running expenses of the farm, but I trust that the burning of your money is past. Then, again, your time is wasted in the winter; you are not making expenses in winter, you are not making compound interest where you have no stock to help you. I like to go into my stable at night and see the cattle lying down comfortably chewing away, grinding the feed which is given them into dollars while the winter winds are blowing.

I have encroached somewhat already on this part of the subject—the benefits of mixed farming. There are different opinions in regard to which are the most profitable cattle to get. This is as it should be; some fancy dairy cattle, others beef, and while dairy cattle give good returns for the capital and labor expended on them, yet I think that out here where we have not a good local demand for dairy products, the beef cattle are the best for us to get. But the most important thing for a man who wishes to go into beef cattle is to be sure to get the best stock procurable and also to use pure bred sires. It costs no more to feed the very best stock than it does scrub cattle and you get better returns for your labor. I have had in my herd for the last nine years from 50 to 300 every year from all parts, and I can tell at a glance the district where the pure bred sires are used. Buyers also will give more money for well-bred steers than scrubs; in fact, they do not care whether they buy the scrubs or not.

Hog raising as a part of mixed farming. Why should car loads of hogs be shipped up from Ontario, when we can raise them just as good in these western lands? Our wheat fed pork cannot be beaten for sweetness and flavor; the corn fed pork of the south cannot compete with us; then, why not raise more? There is nothing that gives quicker returns for the capital invested than pork. We rush off our wheat to the elevators as soon as we have it threshed, and as a consequence we are docked several pounds to the bushel, and possibly lose

a grade because we did not keep the screenings at home and feed them to hogs, which would go to help supply the Winnipeg market and help us pay the running expenses of the farm.

There is another branch of mixed farming that is greatly neglected. It is horse raising. There are hundreds of horses imported from the south which should be raised here. We have one of the finest parts of this Dominion for raising them, just as good, and I believe better, than in the States, for we have not the diseases here that they have to the south of us, and instead of the money going out of the country for horses it would be in circulation among the farming community and would tend to make us more prosperous. Horses for some time to come will be a good price, and as more settlers come in the greater will be the demand. Let me again impress upon you the desirability of using the very best sire obtainable.

In conclusion, let me say the man who is to make the greatest success in this western country must follow mixed farming.

Hon. Sydney Fisher's Visit.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has returned from his trip to England and reports that on the whole his mission has been fairly successful. One of the objects of his visit was to see if he could induce the Imperial authorities to abolish the embargo on Canadian cattle. He had several interviews with the Colonial Secretary and other Imperial statesmen, but they would promise to do nothing. The rank and file of the British agriculturists seem to be against the free introduction of Canadian cattle, fearing that disease may be brought in. They thought that as Canadian and U. S. cattle enjoyed greater privileges now than those of other countries, we should be satisfied and had no cause for complaint. The last of the matter has not been heard, but it is now back to the old stage of formal letters and red tape.

The minister had a most satisfactory interview with Lord Roberts upon the question of establishing army remount stations in Canada. He also impressed upon the authorities at the War Office the advisability of relying more than in the past upon Canada as a source of supply for army horses. The idea has been created by the extra demand for horses for the Boer war that England needs a very large number of horses. That is not the case, as previous to the opening of the war in S. Africa England only needed about 2,500 cavalry horses annually. The war has shown the advantage of the light infantry horse and it is altogether likely that the army will be greatly reorganized, and as a consequence more infantry horses will be wanted. The number given above will therefore be greatly augmented even on a peace footing, and Canada can do her share in supplying them.

He also purchased a number of very fine cattle for the Dominion Experimental Farms.

He found that Canadian food products were enjoying a good trade and could see no reason why Great Britain can not use all the food products we can send her, provided they are sent in the best way and are of the best quality.

Mr. Fisher was impressed with the need for some remedial measures being taken to meet the complaints that were being made about Canadian cheese. He thought the trouble could be overcome by improved curing rooms and improved ventilation of the holds on the ocean steamers. Year by year the taste of the English cheese eating people is becoming more critical and those manufacturing our cheese must exert themselves to make a finer article if they are to keep up with the procession.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Dr. Koch on Tuberculosis.

The most interesting feature of the past month in scientific circles is the congress on tuberculosis held in London, England, during the third week of July. The most important feature of the congress was Dr. Robt. Koch's paper on "Tuberculosis." Dr. Koch has been regarded for some years as the very highest authority on the subject of tuberculous disease. On his researches, and deductions therefrom, the bulk of our scientists have been content to build their faith. One of the very strongest points in that faith has been the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to man by the use of milk and meat from animals infected by the disease. This faith was considerably shaken up by his address before the congress. His propositions are: (1) that hereditary tuberculosis in man is comparatively rare. What is assumed to be hereditary can confidently be traced to other causes. (2) The transmissibility of the germs of the disease from animals to man is by many regarded as decidedly proven. His researches led him to believe that this has not been so conclusively proven as most men think. If the bacillus of cattle could be transmitted to man by drinking diseased milk and meat, there would be much more proof of it than we now possess. The proof would be first found in the intestines. But during thousands of cases of infantile tuberculosis very few cases of primary infection are clearly traceable to the intestines as a starting point.

"Though the important question whether man is susceptible to bovine tuberculosis at all is not yet absolutely decided, and will not admit of absolute decision to-day or to-morrow, one is nevertheless already at liberty to say that, if such a susceptibility really exists, the infection of human beings is but a very rare occurrence. I should estimate the extent of the infection by the milk and flesh of tuberculous cattle, and the butter made of their milk, as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, and I therefore do not deem it advisable to take any measures against it."

The best British authorities are by no means in full accord with this latest deliverance of Dr. Koch. Dr. McFadyean, in a rather hurried review, while admitting the greatness of Dr. Koch as a bacteriologist, says that while Dr. Koch finds very few cases of intestinal tuberculosis in children fairly traceable to the use of diseased milk, the best experts in children's hospitals find nearly 30 per cent. of such cases among their patients.

On these grounds Prof. McFadyean asks for a suspension of judgment while further investigations are being made, and remarks: "I therefore submit that there is still a strong prima facie case for animal tuberculosis as a possible source of human tuberculosis, and it becomes necessary to collect and consider any data from which one may estimate the extent of the danger to which human beings are exposed through the occurrence of tubercle bacilli in milk."

In the House of Commons Mr. Long, Minister of Agriculture, stated that so long as there is such a strong body of evidence favoring the older theory, the Government will do nothing to alter or modify the existing regulations affecting dairy and beef cattle. A similar expression is credited to Dr. Salmon, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

On the assumption that by his latest utterances on this very important subject Dr. Koch has practically withdrawn all that he has been teaching for years past, one or two of our esteemed contemporaries have been quite jolly over the anticipated abolition of the tuberculin test as a means for the detection and suppression of this form of cattle disease. We respectfully suggest that their rejoicing is premature.

Bovine tuberculosis will still exist whether it is transferable to man or not, and being a contagious disease

Healthy Feet.

Foot Elm makes your feet healthy, stops sweating and cures cold, clammy feet. 25 cts., at drug stores, or postage free from Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Cancer Cured Without Pain

The New Constitutional Treatment Involves No Suffering.

All the ordinary methods of treating cancers or tumors involve the endurance of a great deal of pain. Operations, plasters, pastes—all mean untold suffering for the unhappy victim, and worst of all, they don't cure. The new method of treating malignant growths by constitutional medication, whereby the cancer poison in the system is searched out and destroyed, causes no suffering, and best of all, it cures when painful operations fail. Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will be pleased to send to those interested full particulars on receipt of 2 stamps, and will regard correspondence as strictly confidential.

will call for repressive measures, among which the early detection of the disease is very important. The tuberculin test, although condemned by some of the stock-breeders and several of our contemporaries on the ground that it is not infallible, is still one of the most reliable known aids to the detection of the disease in its early stages, and is quite likely to be still made use of by the health authorities. We join in the hope that Koch's theory may be true, and certainly any opinion from such an authority is entitled to the greatest consideration, but it is to be noted that his opinion is unsupported by any other authority, and is incapable of experimental proof. Cattle may be inoculated with human tubercle germs, but who would venture to inoculate human beings with bovine tuberculosis? Until this is done who can be sure, and the more prudent will continue as far as possible to protect themselves and their children from consuming tubercle germs, whether human or bovine, in milk or meat.

Stockmen must not be impatient with governments in regard to this matter. They were slow to put on the present restrictive measures and will be equally slow to take them off. Besides, they must have more conclusive proof of Dr. Koch's theories than he has made public. There will be a clamor for the removal of all restrictions but we prophesy that the clamor will be in vain.

Anthrax at Swift Current.

The report comes from Swift Current that an epidemic of anthrax has broken out among the sheep of the district and that several hundred have died. Dr. J. C. Hargrave, the Government veterinarian, was promptly on hand and identified the trouble and is now taking prompt measures to stamp out the plague. He has ordered a quarantine of seventeen townships and it is proposed that once the trouble has been stamped out, to burn over the infected district, so as to kill all the germs of the disease that may be on the ground. It is estimated that over 600 head have succumbed to the disease. It was in the flock of the Canadian Land and Rancho Co. at Crane Lake that the disease first broke out. This company have probably the largest flock of sheep in the west and are doing all they can to stamp out this dread disease of both cattle and sheep.

Live Stock at the Pan-American.

As the time approaches for the live stock show at the Pan-American Exposition, the indications are that one of the largest and best shows ever brought together will be seen at Buffalo, the dates for which are as follows:—

Bench Show—Aug. 27th to 30th.
Swine—Aug. 26th to Sept. 7th.
Cattle—Sept. 9th to 21st.
Sheep—Sept. 23rd to Oct. 5th.
Horses—Oct. 7th to 19th.
Poultry and Pet Stock—Oct. 21th to 31st.

During the time of each exhibit arrangements have been made for the holding of mammoth meetings of breeders of the various classes of live stock, and through the courtesy of the New York State Commission the meetings will be held in the audience room of the New York State Building as follows:—

Swine Breeders—Sept. 4th.
Cattle Breeders and Dairyman—Sept. 19th and 20th.
Sheep Breeders—Oct. 3rd.
Horse Breeders—Oct. 17th.
Poultry and Pet Stock Fanciers—Oct. 25th.

An interesting programme is in course of preparation, and invitations have been extended to the officials of the South and Central American countries to participate in the deliberations, as well as to all those of the United States and Canada who are interested in live stock meetings. These meetings are a result of an anxiety expressed on the part of live stock men to get in closer touch with the live stock interests of not only our own country, but of South and Central America as well.

F. A. Converse, Superintendent of live stock, extends a general invitation to all stock men to be present at these meetings.

Manitoba at the Pan-American.

All along Manitoba has been well represented at the Pan-American by an excellent pavilion in the agricultural building. The product of her soil has been well displayed. Grains of all kinds, both in the sheaf and glass, are on display and especially has her famous No. 1 hard wheat been well advertised. Now she is to have another advertising which will rather astonish eastern people, who think only of this country as a grain producing one. Hon. Thos. Greenway intends making an exhibit of some 15 head of Shorthorn cattle. Though the exhibit will not be a large one, it will be large enough to show all America that Manitoba can show a superior lot of cattle. No doubt it will do much to draw attention to the fact that this country can grow good cattle as well as wheat. We also understand that he will show at Toronto Exhibition and give the eastern breeders a chance to see what good stock Manitoba can send out. It is expected that a car load of poultry will also be sent to represent the province for the poultry show in October.

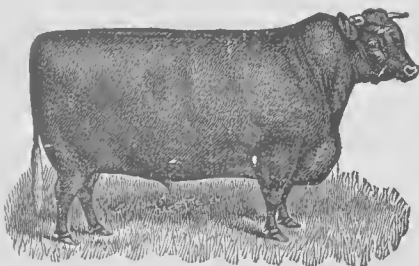
Ten of the finest Holstein cows in America have arrived at the Pan-American Exposition. They are sent at this early date that they may become acclimated and accustomed to their surroundings. These valuable cows have attained the high average that entitles them to the "Advanced Registry" of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

A cow belonging to Mr. Bennett, of Wellwood, recently dropped a calf with two perfect heads, which lived two days. Its body was perfect and it breathed and took in nourishment by both mouths.

THE WESTERN FARMER'S**LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.**

D. PRITCHARD, President. H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for three months ending February 12th, 1901, \$1145.11.
Write for particulars. **AGENTS WANTED**

Marchmont Stock Farm.**Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS**

The first, the best and largest herd of modern Shorthorns in Western Canada. Forty head imported from Scotland or from imported dams.

Head of the Herd:

PRINCE ALPINE (imp.) by Emancipator and of the great Glen Ythan tribe, and BARRISTER (imp.) by Prince Victor, a Slityton Secret.

5 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE FROM 10 TO 17 MONTHS, AND OTHERS YOUNGER.

7 miles north of Winnipeg.
Telephone No. 1004 B.

W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE
BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor. JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.

Choice Shorthorn Bull Calves

Five choice animals from 7 to 12 months old. They all take after their sire, Trout Creek Hero. They are low-set and blocky right down to the hock.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE HORSES.**SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE.
LEICESTER SHEEP.**

Stock of all ages and sex for sale. Write for what you want. Stock from my stud and flocks have won highest honors at Chicago, London, Toronto and Ottawa.

J. M. GARDHOUSE,
Malton, G.T.R. Rosedale Stock Farm,
Weston, C. P. R. Highfield P. O., Ont.

Wanted—Farmer's Sons with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$45 per month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the Association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. Address, The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

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Is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere.

**THE MCCOLLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.**

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

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Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

HILL GROVE SWINE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.

Young boars fit for fall service. Sows kept and bred to imported boar.

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(Canadian address: Snowflake, Man.)

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Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

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**J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.**

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

Cannot Tear Because of Wire Edge

It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely

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FRED J. C. COX - Winnipeg, Man
Wholesale Agent.

Men's Weaknesses Easily Cured.

Compound Copalba Capsules are more efficient than any other medicine known. They strengthen the system and restore the wasted power. Sent post free to any address on receipt of price, 50c. per box.

THE F. O. MABER COMPANY,
Box 522, Winnipeg.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

MARKET SALES.

My next series of market sales will commence at Indian Head, Oct. 3rd, day after day, Wolseley, Grenfell, Whitewood, Wapella. Parties intending to attend these sales, see posters. I can place a carload of horses at any of the above places. Parties having such should correspond with

Wm. Dixon, Auctioneer, Grenfell, Assa.

Russian Wolf Hounds For Sale.

I have several very fine Russian Wolf Hounds which are individually great killers and away ahead of any other dog for killing prairie or timber wolves. All my stock is from the best imported dogs brought to America.

TOLSTI stands 33 inches high, very deep chest and very swift. At stud, fee \$20.00.

TORNIA stands 31½ inches high and a splendid tackler. At stud, \$10.00.

Have several very fine Puppies for sale.

Write me for particulars.

J. W. FLEMING,
P.O. Box 7. BRANDON, MAN.

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SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE**

From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stauley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

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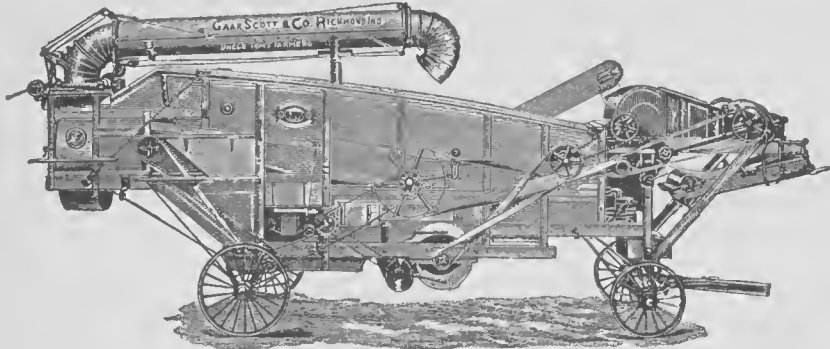
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Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar - Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



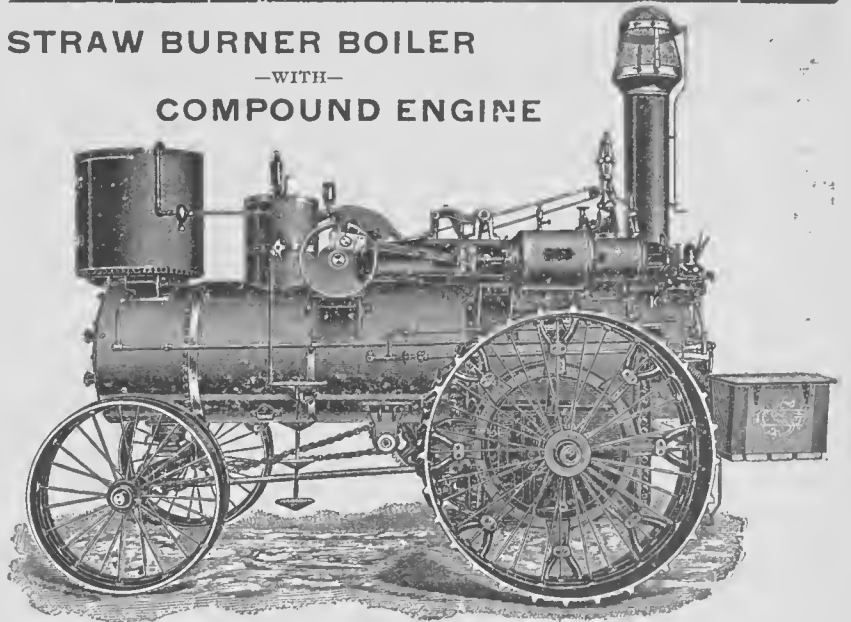
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See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of them before you place your order for 1901.

GAAR, SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Chas. Martin, Regina, sold his Shorthorn bull, the winner of second prize, to W. J. Battle, Moose Jaw.

King Bros., Wawanesa, write: "We have just sold a boar each to Alex. Hamilton, St. Leon, and Benj. Ladouceur, Otterburne, Man., as the result of our advertisement in your paper."

Joseph Brethour, of Burford, Ont., has bought some of the very best of the prize winning Yorkshire swine at the recent Royal Show. He has got his choice of the first prize pen, besides two sows, two boars and six other sows from the herds of Philo. L. Mills, J. Daybell and Saunders Spencer.

In the write-up of Brandon fair, in commenting on the Berkshire swine of Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, it was stated that his animals were largely of J. A. McGill's breeding. This Mr. Laidler informs us is a mistake, as with the exception of his aged boar all his pigs not of his own breeding were bred by the late J. G. Snell, and Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont. We make this correction so that intending purchasers will know that the two herds are not closely related as was intimated.

In our short write-up of the Hereford cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, J. E. Marples was given credit for having "a grand cow that led in her class." This should have been said about J. A. Chapman's cow, Fairy 5th, a cow of grand quality that was 1st as aged cow. Mr. Chapman also had the lead for three-year-old and two-year-old heifers, for two well fitted entries, Victoria of Island Park and Downton Ingleside. Through some mistake our prize list gives Mr. Marples credit for 2nd and 3rd places for the large herd (bull and four females) when really second place was won by J. A. Chapman, of Beresford, who had his cattle out in fine bloom and deserved all he got without having any deduction made, as unfortunately appeared in our columns. Mr. Chapman is a new beginner in Herefords and has laid a foundation of excellent stock of the very best breeding.

F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, who has returned from the recent Royal Show at Cardiff and other first-rate English shows, says he

is convinced that the Toronto show is quite good enough to take rank with the best of them. An animal that could win at Toronto could usually win at any show in Great Britain. Heavy horses are good at all English shows, and generally better than at Toronto. So are hunters. Our horses are perhaps as good in bone, but they are not the equal of the English in leg and feet. From an educational standpoint Toronto compares favorably with Great Britain. The buildings at Toronto are better and more people turn out. No attempt at amusement was made at English shows, and in that respect they were, in his opinion, superior to Toronto.

W. Swenerton, Carberry, Man.: "In your report of Western Manitoba's big fair you say of the Clydesdale horses in your last issue, 'Dr. Swenerton, of Carberry, showed a three-year-old stallion, heavy for his age; also a yearling stallion, but neither of them were strong enough for their company.' If not strong enough for his company, how is it that Rosemount, the three-year-old, defeated Macmillan's Prince Bonnybridge in the three-year-old Clydesdale class, as shown in your report of the Brandon fair, in the prize list of your late issue, page 479? In the competition for sweepstakes and cup Prince Bonnybridge was not shown, St. Christopher winning the sweepstakes and cup. In your report of the Winnipeg Industrial, on page 483, it states that Prince Bonnybridge, a son of the great Prince Patrick, a winner at the World's Fair, took second place in the three-year-old Clydesdale class, which is not correct. Prince Stanley, the property of Mutch Bros., of Lumsden, Assa., won second prize and was well worthy of it, and Prince Bonnybridge, the property of J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, only won third prize in a competition of three.

"Also you state in section 15 that in competition for the cup offered by the Clydesdale Association at the Winnipeg Industrial for the best stallion, any age, Macmillan's Prince Bonnybridge was barred, he having won a cup at Brandon, therefore the honor went to Dr. Swenerton's Rosemount. Now the facts are that Macmillan's Prince Bonnybridge was not barred on account of winning a cup at Brandon. He never competed for a cup at Brandon or Winnipeg or any fair in the province. He therefore could not be barred. What surprised me most was how Rosemount was not strong enough for his class in Brandon and then to win first place; and then to again win over

Prince Bonnybridge at Winnipeg, also taking sweepstakes and cup and the diploma for the best Shire and Clydesdale. I do not wish to do anything unfair to any exhibitor and I do not like to have anything done to me, as the public rely so much on your paper for reliable information on stock matters, I feel in duty bound to correct the above errors."

Note.—The Farmer tries to give an accurate and unbiased report, but if mistakes occur we like to be corrected. We are therefore pleased to have the above corrections from Dr. Swenerton. The first one was made through our reporter's understanding from the judge that the first award had gone to Prince Bonnybridge instead of Rosemount. So sure was he of this that he never checked it with the prize list. The second is a clear mistake of the reporter. The third will be set right by substituting St. Christopher in the place of Prince Bonnybridge.

Some Breeders at Lacombe.

As indicated by our report of the Lacombe fair, there are about that town a number of breeders of pure bred cattle besides those who brought animals to the show. Among these may be named Sharp Bros., P. Talbot & Sons, A. F. McGill, J. Riddoch, J. L. Walters and Foulger & Pope. A Farmer representative visited the two first named and was shown their Shorthorn herds.

Sharp Bros. are located some twelve miles almost east of Lacombe, on one of the gradually rounded ridges which mete out the country hereabouts and between which stretch out on either side long lazily-sloped valleys which delight the eye of the lover of scenic effect with their panoramas of woodland and meadow, of fields of grain and larger fields of the unsubdued prairie. Sharp Bros. have been in Alberta five years, but before coming westward they had been breeding Shorthorns near Guelph, Ontario, and earlier still in Scotland. When moving to Alberta in 1896 they brought, besides a bull, about eight or ten females sired by Red Ribbon, by the famous Bampton Hero. The quality of these cows, notwithstanding that they are now getting up in years, is in keeping with the strong line of breeding which they represent. Until recently the herd bull has been Defiance, a son of the Toronto sweepstakes War Eagle. A number of wide, thickly fleshed cows and very smooth heifers of his get prove him to have been

a good sire. The yearling heifers, especially, are a lot of large good ones, and the calves show the lusty look and squareness which appeal to the stockman. The present head of the herd is the Scotch bred Drumrossie Chief, a red two-year-old, got by Royal Exchange, and out of a cow by Primrose Duke. He is a good handling, long bodied chap, with a good head. They have also a good sized yearling bull, a grandson of Royal Sailor, but the owners have not been able to use him on account of his Bampton Hero breeding. This is a well made useful bull. The present herd of pure bred animals number about fifty head and there will this year be upwards of 30 calves. It may also be worth noting that the Messrs. Sharp have a good string of medals taken by themselves at plowing matches in Ontario and also a number taken by their father, Wm. Sharp, at the famous Highland Society contests in Scotland, as well as one presented by Wm. McCombie, the noted breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. These trophies of plowing achievements are naturally very much prized.

The farm of P. Talbot & Sons was also visited. We have on different occasions taken note of the movements in Shorthorn breeding of this firm, and when our readers remember that the highest priced bull at the Calgary sale last spring came from this farm they will understand that good cattle are kept. The facilities for stock keeping have just been improved by the erection of a new barn 66 x 36 with stable beneath. A new stock bull has just been brought in to head the herd. He is Baron Bruce, sired by George Bruce, one of the prize winners at Winnipeg this year and last, and sired by Robert the Bruce. On the dam's side Baron Bruce traces back to War Eagle and imported Baron Booth. He is a good sized roan, thick through the heart, short legged and is well quartered. Five even husky looking young bulls were shown us as well as about twenty roomy, useful square cows and some good young things. Here we were shown a very fine piece of rape in drills and about two acres of a good crop of turnips. A splendid piece of brome was also seen here, but it had, however, the fault of many of the brome plots in Alberta—that of having been sown rather too thickly.

Ask everyone's advice. Then do as you think best.

A man who is habitually unpunctual is usually dishonest as well.

The man who believes too little is as great a fool as he who believes too much.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

A Horse Disease.

Horse Rancher, Lacombe, Alberta: "For the past three years I have been losing a number of my horses. The first symptom which I have noticed has been bleeding at the nose, followed by a bloody discharge, which continues until within a few days of death. I have used aconite, belladonna and antifebrin, which has usually given temporary relief. The animals generally live two or three weeks, gradually growing weaker. During the last few days phisicing sets in. I have opened three animals, and in two cases found lungs in a bad state, and in every case the spleen has been of a green color. There have been a great many deaths of horses here, one ranching outfit probably losing upwards of 150 head within the past year."

Answer.—The symptoms described are rather contradictory, some pointing to one disease, some to another, but on the whole the preponderance is in favor of a contagious form of pneumonia. If any more horses are affected you should call in a V. S., and after a physical examination of the case he should be able to advise you definitely what to do.

Foul in the Foot.

T. O. S., Lacombe, Alta.: "A few weeks ago my cows were attacked with an outbreak about the hoofs and the lower part of the legs. The first symptom I have noticed is that the cattle become lame and swelled about the lower part of the legs. Then the parts break out and the trouble spreads over several square inches, working in deeply and leaving the parts putrid looking and offensive. At first I used butter of antimony, followed later by an application of pure nitric acid. The acid burned very much, but the relief was only temporary. The local veterinarian then gave me a mixture which counteracted the effects of the acid and also gave me a preparation to heal the parts. This probably contained sugar of lead and acetate of zinc. As this did not have much effect, I have since used powdered resin to dry up the parts and a patent hoof and fly ointment. Most of the spots appear to be getting better, but some places between the hoofs and about the joints are very deeply affected and seem impossible to heal. The flesh has been taken off either by the acid or by putrefaction until in many cases the sinews are apparent. With only one exception, the trouble has been confined to the grown cattle, although the yearlings were constantly with the cows. The cattle had been taken into a very wet barn yard twice a day until trouble commenced. They have been running on a pasture of mixed wet and dry land until attacked, but have since been confined to high land. In some cases the sores cover a good deal of the legs half way up to the hocks. What do you think could have caused the outbreak, and how should I treat the deep sores?"

Answer.—This has been caused by maceration of the feet in the septic materials of the foul wet barn yard. The application of severe caustics such as nitric acid was uncalled for and probably increased the size and depth of the sores. The cattle should be kept in a

dry place and their sores dressed daily with antiseptics. Wash them with sublimate solution, 1 to 1,000, and then apply the following antiseptic powder:—Iodoform, one part; powdered tannic acid, two parts; powdered boric acid, three parts. This should be dusted on the sores until every part is coated with it, and the deep sores should be filled with it. If there are deep sores between the claws, a wad of oakum should be placed over the powder and held in place by a bandage.

Sore Teat—Tumor on Shoulder.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "1. A cow is raising her own calf, but one of the teats is so sore she will not let the calf suck it. What can I put on to heal it up as quickly as possible and so that when the calf starts to suck it again it will still continue to improve? I am milking it by hand now and putting ointment on, but it's a chore, as the cow is wild and has to be roped and tied every time. 2. Milk cow has hard lump on shoulder half way down in front, right where a collar would sit on a horse. It is not painful, but is slowly growing bigger, about half as big again now as at this time last year. It is now the size of a billiard ball. Should I have it cut out?"


Answer.—1. Wash the teat with sublimate solution, made by dissolving an antiseptic tablet of corrosive sublimate in a pint of water so as to make a solution of 1 to 1,000, and cleanse the sore thoroughly. Then dry it with a piece of absorbent cotton and paint the sore with flexile collodion. Apply several coats, letting each one dry. If properly done, this will form a protective dressing which will remain on for some time, but of course it is not proof against the tongue of the calf for more than a few days, when it should be applied again. 2. The tumor had better be removed as soon as fly time is over.

Hematuria—Stoppage of Urine.

Subscriber, Kaposvar, Assa.: "1. I have a mare 8 years old which was put to the horse this spring. She was only served once, which proved sufficient to put her in foal as she would not take again. Having been short of grain this year, I have only been working her about four hours per day, and for three weeks she has not done anything excepting to fetch the cattle up in the evening. Last week I noticed when she made water it appeared to be almost like blood, and she has got very weak. I have had her on a long tethering rope, as I thought green grass would be better than hay. 2. A young horse, 5 years old, very spirited and tough, was turned out on the prairie. After being out three weeks he came home one evening and I discovered he could not urinate. I took him in the stable and gave him about ½ oz. of sweet nitre, but he died during the night. Did I do right or wrong?"

Answer.—1. Blood may be present in the urine from so many different causes that without more information than your letter contains it is impossible to locate the trouble. It may come from the kidneys, resulting from some form of inflammation of those organs, or from accidental injury to them, or from eating certain acid resinous plants, or as a symptom of grave constitutional disease. It may come from the bladder, in consequence of inflammation of that organ, or from the presence of a calculus (stone), etc.; and lastly, the blood may come from the urethra or passage which may have been injured in some way. In the latter case blood will be seen at the orifice between the acts of making water. If possible, have her examined by a V. S. and be guided by his opinion.

2. Sweet nitre should not have been given until you ascertained that the bladder was not over distended. Sometimes through spasmodic contraction of the muscle closing the neck of the bladder the horse is unable to make water. If nitre is given, the amount of urine is increased, and the bladder becomes over-




A Lump Jaw Certainty...

There's no use wasting words, Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure does positively cure. It has been used for years all over the continent. It is used and endorsed by leading stockmen everywhere. Our guarantee is positive and definite; the remedy must cure, or you get your money back.

Fleming Bros.
Messrs., I got our druggist to send for a bottle of your Lump Jaw Cure. I applied it twice to one case, that had not been opened. That case is now well. I applied it three times to a case that had been opened, and that looked like a big red wart, which is now well. These were not on the bone, but on the neck just back of the jaw. I think your cure a heroic remedy. Yours truly,
W. W. WILKS.
Farnhamville, Iowa, June 11th, 1900.

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. If not sold by your druggist, we send by mail prepaid. Let us send you our illustrated Pamphlet FREE to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Room E, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.



20th CENTURY PUMPS

If you want a good pump try one of our 20th CENTURY CATTLE PUMPS, fitted with Porcelain lined Cylinders; fills a pail in about three strokes. We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Agent for Myers' brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and Hayes' double-acting Force Pumps. Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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distended and may be ruptured, when death is inevitable. You should have passed the hand into the rectum (bowel) and felt downward, when the distended bladder would be found as a large smooth round body almost as large as a foot-ball. Gentle pressure of the hand in a downward and backward direction would very likely have overcome the contraction of the sphincter and emptied the bladder, and if not, a catheter should have been passed.

Itchiness and Loss of Hair.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "A mare I bought in the spring appears to have something wrong with her skin; hair came off in patches. I clipped her and she appeared some better, but now the hair is coming in and the blotches with-out hair are very itchy and hair comes off easily. A few weeks ago she appeared all right at night, but next morning one hind leg was all swelled and sore to touch and quite stiff and lame. No cause that we could see or know off. Cleaned foot out, but nothing to be seen. Laid her off for a week, when the lameness appeared gone and the swelling some, but the leg still a good deal thicker than the other. Feeds and feels pretty well and is in a good deal better condition than when I got her, although thin yet."

Answer.—The itchiness may be relieved and the growth of hair promoted by wetting the bald spots twice daily with a lotion composed of ichthyol, one ounce; glycerine, one ounce; water, one quart. Keep her well groomed and see that she has no parasites upon her. The hind leg has passed through an attack of lymphangitis and the swelling is the result of it. It is often difficult to get the leg back to the natural size, but by giving steady exercise or light work, bathing with cold water, and the internal administration of iodide of potassium it may recover entirely.

Swelled Legs.—Wart.

E. V. Wilson, Livingston, Alta.: "I have a horse which has been troubled with, I suppose, a form of cracked heels. His hind legs from hock down are always more or less swollen and within the last eight months there has been a growth something the shape of a mushroom and of a fatty appearance. I cut this off six months ago, and then burnt the place with a hot iron. It seemed to get quite well for a month or so, but grew again and I cut it off again a few days ago. His hind legs swell up a lot when stabled. I should be much obliged if you could tell me what is wrong."

Answer.—After reading your letter a second time to see where the cracked heels come in, have come to the conclusion that he is suffering from chronic swelled legs, and has a warty growth upon one of them. These growths are not difficult to remove, but very often grow again, so that the operation has to be repeated frequently. The next time you remove it, get the iron very hot and burn it deeply, as it is sure to recur unless the root is destroyed. The swelled legs are probably caused by a poor circulation of the blood, aided perhaps by some defect in the kidneys. The horse should have exercise every day, followed by bathing the legs with cold water for a few minutes. Give one drachm iodide of potassium and half a drachm powdered digitalis leaves twice a day.

Injured Knee.

Subscriber, Arden: "I have a colt three weeks old that has hurt his front legs. The first I noticed was when he was nine days old I took his mother away and shut him in a loose pen that he and his dam were kept in. The bars in the front were four feet high and he jumped out. The next day I noticed that the outside of the knee-cap, or just below the joint, there was a soft swelling about half as large as a hen's egg and now on the other knee in the same place there is a similar swelling. They seem a little sore to the touch, not hard,

something like a bog spavin. He is a very lively colt, running and jumping a great deal. What is the cause, and what can I do to cure them?"

Answer.—The colt has bruised the bursa in front of the knee, with resulting swelling. This can be removed, but may require the services of a surgeon. First try the effect of iodine upon them by rubbing in a little iodine ointment once a day. Continue until the skin begins to look sore, then stop the application for a few days until the skin recovers. If you do not succeed in removing the swellings in a month or six weeks, take him to a good veterinary surgeon.

Cowpox.

Subscriber, Manitou: "Cows and heifers troubled with cow pox on teats, and when very bad give thick blood in milk. What is the cure, and is the blood in milk caused by the sores on the teats?"

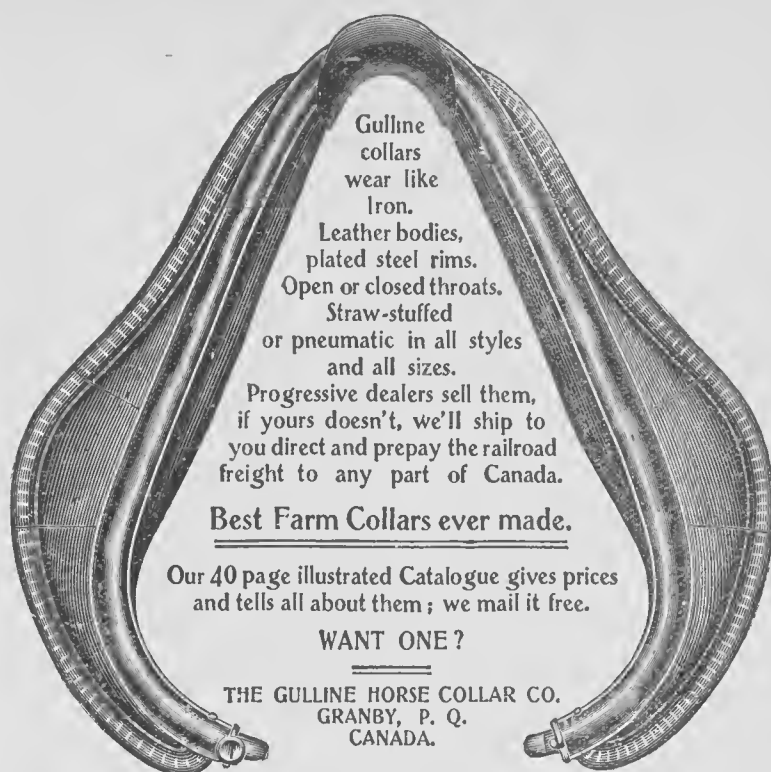
Answer.—Cow pox is a disease which runs a definite course and cannot be cut short by the use of remedies, but treatment of the teats will lessen the soreness and enable milking to be done more easily. Before milking bathe the teats with warm water containing a little carbolic acid, a teaspoonful to a pint of water. Then dry them with a soft towel and dust powdered boracic acid over the raw places. If the teats are altogether too sore to permit of milking by hand, use a milking tube. This is a thin metal tube, rounded at the end, and should be silver or nickel-plated. It is necessary before using it to make it sterile, or surgically clean. This is accomplished by boiling it for a few minutes. Leave it in the water until cool enough to use, then dip the end into a little pure glycerine and pass it into the teat until the milk flows through it. After using clean it, and boil it again before using.

Dried Blood.—A Sign of Pregnancy.

H. L. P., Katepwe, Assa.: "Can you tell me if one can prepare blood for calves from slaughtered animals? In answer to 'Old Sailor, Rapid City, Man.': A cow is said to be pregnant when, on squeezing a drop of her milk into a cup of water, it seems to curdle; if, on the other hand, it dissolves, she is not pregnant."

Answer.—The preparation of dried blood is a matter requiring special apparatus and is only practical in abattoirs. The blood must be dried rapidly and the product reduced to powder, both processes involving the use of machinery.

2. This is news to us, and we would very much like to hear from stockmen who have tried it whether there is anything in it or not.



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Fistulous Withers.

Horseman, Lacombe, Alta.: "Valuable mare, now 8 years old, had fistula appear on withers five years ago. I had it burned out about a year afterwards, and it healed, but swelled again and broke about two years ago. I had it again burned out, and it healed the second time. It has not broken since, but at times a hard swelling appears, lasts from two to four weeks and disappears. The gait of the mare becomes stiff, and she loses her power to lower her head to the ground. I have showed her to the local veterinarian, who thinks a severe operation would be necessary. Do you think she could be cured, and, if so, how?"

Answer.—The fistula has left the tissues of the withers in a condition not exactly diseased and yet not altogether healthy a condition in which any slight irritation of the parts, as from saddle pressure, is followed by a swelling out of all proportion to the exciting cause. There is a prospect that the parts may gradually become healthier if they are not exposed to any fresh irritation, and in the present condition of affairs it would not be advisable to have an operation performed. If, however, the part should swell up and break out afresh it should be opened freely and the diseased tissues dissected out, the parts afterwards dressed with antiseptics until healing is completed.



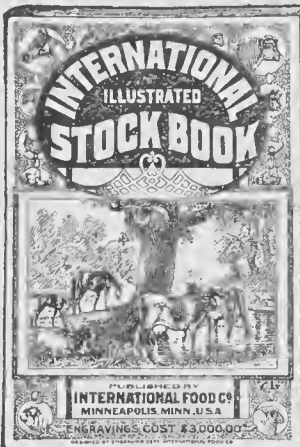
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THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST US OVER \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 ins. and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Imported Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah, Rydyk's Hanablenian, Nutwood, 2:18 1/4; Robert J., 2:01 1/4; Directum, 2:05 1/4; Nancy Hanks, 2:04; Star Pointer, 1:59 1/4; Johnson, 2:06 1/4; George Wilkes, 2:22; Alex., 2:03 1/4, and many others. It contains 30 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2970 lbs. and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the Largest Hog in the world, weighing 1021 lbs. In Sheep Department are extra good engravings of the prize winners of the different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds. Your special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

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"International Stock Food" is endorsed by over 100 leading "Farm Papers" and is used and endorsed by over 500,000 stockmen and farmers, and is sold on a "spot cash guarantee" by over 20,000 dealers. **\$7 Your money will always be refunded if it ever fails to make you extra profit in growing, fattening, milking, or in keeping your stock healthy.** Established 12 years and has the largest sale. Included in the United States Government exhibit at Paris and won the highest award and medal at that Exposition, 1900. **\$3 The editor of this paper will tell you that "International Stock Book" is one of the best illustrated books ever published. Most of the illustrations are of noted animals.**

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Answer the 3 Questions and write for this Book to **INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.



Increasing the Consumption of Cheese.

It is a strange thing that the people of a country like Ontario, which produces such a large amount of fine cheese, are not a cheese-eating people. The people of the old land eat more cheese per capita than the Canadians do. One reason for this is that as a rule the cheese eaten here is green curd. The taste seems to be for new cheese hardly cured, and people soon tire of this. Many Ontario makers are now trying to teach their patrons to eat well-cured cheese by supplying them with the best cheese instead of the culls, as in the past. Then the cheese is generally made to take several months to cure or ripen before being ready for use. Some makers are now making a softer cheese and one that ripens earlier, especially for their patrons, so as to teach them to use well-ripened cheese. American makers complain of the same depraved taste for green uncured cheese, and the Dietetic Magazine says:—

"If the factories would try the experiment of making little 'cheeses,' weighing from two to five pounds each and send them to market as soon as they will hold shape—say not to exceed two or four weeks from the press—it would not take long to create a market for their product that would grow to untold proportions, because people would learn to eat cheese at every meal, and as freely as they now devour cake or crackers. In time the taste for butyric acid, putrid casein and the concentrated stinks of the Augean stables would be superseded, and the market for this major item of dairy products multiplied a hundred fold."

This is a good idea, but it means a lot of extra work for the maker. Still, such small cheese would find a ready sale in small families at an advance that should cover the extra labor of making, and the improved quality of the cheese would induce a greater consumption.

Prof. J. W. Hart, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has just issued a very attractive calendar for the 8th session of the school. The school opens the 2nd of December and continues in operation until the 5th of April.

The Kansas Agricultural College has been doing good work along the line of dairying in developing a good paying herd, in showing farmers how this can be done, and also in showing farmers how to grow feed and feed their cows. Now a new departure is to be made. The scope and work of the dairy school is to be enlarged. Increased facilities will be supplied and students will have an opportunity to become thoroughly posted in all that pertains to dairying. Kansas is forging ahead.

An important butter testing case has just been before the Recorder of Hull, England. The great Wilson firm of ship owners had been convicted in the Hull police court of importing a large consignment of Danish and Russian butter, valued at \$125,000, which the public analyst declared to be loaded with an added 10 per cent. of other than butter fat. The government analyst supported the conviction and expert evidence was brought in to upset it, able counsel on both sides arguing the case. The judge said the case was a very suspicious one, but the evidence for conviction was not strong enough. This decision virtually opens the door to systematic adulteration, with little chance of its being punished.

DO YOU WANT
More Cream and Less Work?

Then Buy an
Improved U.S. Separator

That is the kind that
Gets all the Cream

It also saves much time and labor and makes dairying more pleasant and profitable.

Illustrated catalogues are to be had for the asking.

Wm. SCOTT, 206 Pacific av, Winnipeg
Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Canadian Cheese at the Pan-American.

As at the World's Fair, Canada has won an enviable record for her cheese at the Pan-American. Out of 55 entries for export cheese only two scored as low as 94 points, while three scored 98.75 points, four 98.50, three 98.25, five 98, and in all 35 competitors secured a score of 97 points and over. This shows that Canadian makers have lost none of their old cunning in making first-class cheese. It is very interesting to note that the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, received a score of 98 for export cheese and 98.75 points for cheese for the home trade. The judges were A. C. Bryce, Montreal; S. B. Richardson, New York, and H. C. Whyte, Wisconsin. They complimented the Canadians on the very high and uniform quality of their product, and said that no better cheese was made in America.

Another Winter Creamery.

Word has been received from Ottawa that it has been decided to operate the Qu'Appelle creamery during the coming winter. Cream will be received from patrons of other creameries along the line, who will deliver it at the railway stations in cans to be supplied by the department. The department will also pay the express charges, so that the patrons of outside creameries will be on the same footing as those of Qu'Appelle. The department can afford to do this because the saving in cost of manufacture through the increased output will compensate for the expense of bringing in the cream. The patrons of the various creameries within reach of Qu'Appelle will be enabled to show how

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Greatest Step Ever Made in Advanced Cream Separator Construction.

If cost more, are worth double, for they produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully 6 per cent interest on whole first cost of machine.

We Absolutely Warrant It and Give Free Trial to Prove It.

Also very light running, a 600 lb. machine turning easier than other 800 lb machines. No disks to bother with and get out of order. No complications.

If you want to know about all different separators, send us for a copy of "The Separator," containing an expert opinion on them, together with free Catalog No. 128.

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'Alpha' De Laval Cream Separators

Are as Superior to other Separators as such other Separators are to the Setting Systems

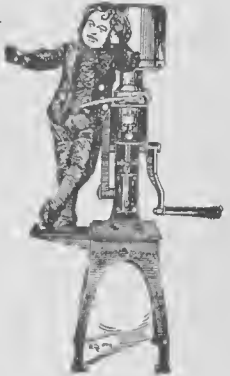
GENTLEMEN,—

In reply to your letter asking my opinion of Separators, I might say as butter-maker in the Government Creamery at Innisfail, Alberta, I came in contact with several makes of Separators, as follow: Melotte, Alexandra, American, Sharples and others, and in my opinion the De Laval is far superior to any I have seen.

Yours truly,

Ducans Station,
April 23, 1901.

A. W. JONES,
Butter-maker Cowichan Creamery,
B.C.



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MONTREAL.

far they are prepared to support winter work at their own creameries by the extent of their patronage during the coming winter.

It is found that a good many makers of dairy butter are now putting it up in square packages of different sizes. It is found that dairy butter so packed is apt to run at the corners and the package soon becomes very much mussed. This is due to the want of sufficient refrigeration and the loss on this mode of packing is considerable.

Very few people seem to know how to cleanse dairy tinware. Using scalding hot water seems to be popular, but this is not the best way. The tins should first be washed in warm water, and not till all the milk has been removed should the scalding process take place. After being wiped dry they should be placed where the air will circulate through them.

Time well employed is Satan's deadliest foe, for it leaves no opening for the lurking fiend.—Wilcox.

Our body is a well-set clock, which keeps good time; but if it be too much or indiscreetly tampered with, the alarm runs out before the hour.—Bishop Hall.

Business in Force Over Twelve Millions.

Assets Exceed One Million Dollars

The Great-West Life Assurance Company has, from its inception, pursued a most conservative course with regard to its Reserve, realizing the importance of fully safe-guarding the interests of its policy-holders and making provision that affords undoubted security for carrying out all contracts entered into; and until two years ago was the only Canadian Company adopting the stricter standard. That this course was wisely directed is evidenced by the fact that the Canadian Government has, since 1st January, 1900, required from all companies a higher standard of Reserve, thus endorsing the sound policy of the Great-West Life.

In addition to creating an ample Reserve, there are two other factors of vital importance to the policy-holder, namely, the safe and the remunerative investment of the funds. That this Company can point to the fact that it does not carry one dollar's worth of property under foreclosed mortgages, is sufficient testimony to the manner in which its investments have been made. While thus successfully handling its funds, it has been able to earn a higher rate of interest than any other Company, justifying its claim to be the best Company for its policy-holders and proving its worthiness of the recommendation of its friends.

The great Western country of Canada is acknowledged by all to be the most favorable field for the investment of money, provided the investor is experienced and possesses a thorough knowledge of the country. The Great-West Life is fortunate in having on its Board of Directors many of the leading, and most experienced and successful investors of capital in the West.

The fact that the Great-West Life Assurance Co. earns two per cent. more interest on its funds than any other Company doing business in Canada explains why it can, at the same time, charge a lower premium and return to its policy-holders a greater dividend than any of its competitors.

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No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
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6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

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St. Marys, Ontario, Can.



Manitoba Poultry at the Pan-American.

While attending the Winnipeg Industrial, Mr. Elderkin, Canadian Superintendent of Live Stock for the Pan-American Exposition, addressed the poultrymen and explained to them that the Dominion Government would pay the transportation expenses of an exhibit of poultry. The expenses the poultrymen would have to bear would be the entry fees, which were \$1 a bird and \$2 a pen, and the expenses of the attendants. These are usually borne by the various provincial governments, and in the case of Manitoba the expense in connection with sending a carload of poultry would be about \$300. He had seen Premier Roblin, who promised to consider the matter.

The poultrymen are now trying to get up an exhibit. First, a deputation is being arranged for to wait upon the government asking that the necessary expenses of making an exhibit be borne by them. As entries close on the 16th of September there is no time to lose if an exhibit is to be made. It has been suggested that a committee be appointed by each branch poultry association to ascertain what birds are available for sending to Buffalo so that when all details are arranged it will be an easy matter to collect the birds.

It is thought that there should be no difficulty in getting together a carload, about 100 birds. Of course, none but the best birds should be sent, as they will come into competition with all America. On the other hand, the sending of an exhibit is not to win prizes only, but to advertise Manitoba. The province is known for her No. 1 hard wheat, why not advertise her poultry interests? An excellent exhibit of fifteen head of Shorthorn cattle from Hon. Thos. Greenway's herd is the sole representation of our live stock to this exposition. We can well add a poultry exhibit.

The project meets with favor among poultrymen, as we have in the province a large number of very fine fowl. Then, too, the birds will be taken from here and returned to the poultrymen again without any expense to them whatever. A good man, perhaps two, will have to be engaged to go in charge of the exhibit and see that every bird is shown in the best condition possible. Let the poultrymen take hold of this and make a good exhibit. They can do it if they only think so, and especially so if the Provincial Government pays the necessary expenses.

Hens Must Take a Rest.

Most people like to take a rest some time in the year, in order to recuperate. The hen is no exception to this rule, for after a heavy spring and summer's work she is ready to take a rest in order to recuperate and get in condition for winter. In other words, we are approaching the moulting season. Because the hens quit laying a good many farmers neglect them, but this is just the time that they should receive extra attention. They are growing a new coat of feathers, and there is a heavy demand on the system for material out of which to grow new feathers. The more the hens eat of the right kind of feed to make feathers the quicker will the feathers grow and the hens be over their holiday, for as soon as they get their winter coat they are ready to go to work again. It is therefore wisdom on the part of the farmer to see that the hens are well fed during the moulting period. Such foods as meat and blood, along with wheat and cooked bran as a mash will assist greatly in growing the new coat. An analysis of the feathers shows them

to contain a large amount of muscle or flesh-forming matter, and consequently food of that character is wanted.

Hens which moult quickly as a rule possess the greatest vitality, and those which are slow in changing their coats are either old hens or they are good layers that have become run down and are thus lacking in the necessary vitality to recover quickly. Look after these slow moulting hens. If possible, put them by themselves where they can have an opportunity to get all the feed they want of the right sort. Perhaps a little tonic might do them good. For this there is nothing better than a little sulphate of iron in their drinking water. Some put a rusty nail in the water. Feed liberally of muscle or flesh forming foods, take care of the heavy layers who are tired out and run down, and you will soon have your reward in the improved condition of the flock and in an early attempt at egg production. The old hens that are slow to moult should be got rid of as soon as they are in good flesh. Remember that moulting time is the time to be liberal with the feed, not stingy.

The poultry raising experiments which are being conducted under the superintendence of F. C. Hare, poultry expert to the Department of Agriculture, are proving a great success. Chickens just twelve weeks old, on a diet of ground oats and skim-milk, and with a limited range for exercise, have already reached a weight of 3 pounds, 8 ounces. They will be continued on the present diet for a month longer and then go to the fattening coops for another month. When ready for the market they will average over 6 pounds in weight. The farmers in the neighborhood of Whitby, Ont., where these experiments are being conducted, are manifesting great interest in them.

The up-to-date woman who has old-fashioned cameo brooches in her possession is using them for the centres of black bows on fur and lace collarettes; the cameo brooches also make very pretty belt buckles set in silver or gold.

Every Farmer

In Manitoba and N.W.T.

Do you want the best **WEED CUTTER** that ever came into the country? If you do, order from B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont., or Joseph Wylie, Lumsden, Assa. This Weed Cutter contains 13 small shears or cutters, half of which cut to the left, the other half to the right. It cleans the land of couch grass and all weeds at one stroke, leaving a fine seed bed. The inventor of this grand implement has the third crop of wheat on land since plowed that will yield 35 bushels to the acre. Order one of these Weed Cutters; every prosperous farmer will have one. Has been used two years and pronounced a success by every one who has seen it work. Will put stubble land in good condition for crop without plowing. J. Wylie, the inventor, has a very heavy crop of wheat on breaking torn to pieces by this new Weed Cutter. You want one and will buy when you see it work. Address—

J. WYLIE, Lumsden, Assa.
Or B. BELL & SON, St. George, Ont.

Development in Northern Alberta.

There are no signs of abatement in the rush of settlers into Northern Alberta. In a recent interview with the Dominion lands agent at Edmonton a Nor-West Farmer reporter was informed that in his district applications were received during the year ending June 30th last for 1,633 homesteads, an increase of about 60 per cent. over the preceding twelve months. This division includes the territory contiguous to the Calgary & Edmonton Railway from Ponoka northward to Edmonton, a distance of sixty miles. It will thus be seen that in homesteads alone over 400 square miles of country have been taken up within the past year. A good deal of the land taken has been in the Beaver Lake and Vermillion districts, about 50 to 75 miles east of Edmonton and Leduc. A very large number of new men have also located in the country around Ponoka, as well as a good many in the Calmer and Conjuring Creek districts, west and northwest of Leduc. There has also been a great deal of Galician settlement northeast of Edmonton, many of these people having located about 125 miles away from the town.

Besides the great increase in settlement along the north part of the railway line, that farther south has also been very heavy. We have not secured any information in regard to lands granted by the agency at Red Deer, but are of the opinion that the number of entries registered the past year would show as satisfactory an increase as does that of the Edmonton district. The sales of railroad and other lands have also been heavy, and much of the C. P. R. land within twenty miles or over of some of the towns has been picked up.

The towns all along the C. & E. Railway show a corresponding development. Within the past two years the new villages of Ponoka and Didsbury have sprung into existence, the former now having a population of about 250 people. Olds is nearly three times as large as it was two years ago, and very many fine new buildings are being erected at Wetaskiwin and Lacombe. The other towns—Edmonton, Strathcona, Leduc, Red Deer, Innisfail and Fort Saskatchewan—are all sharing in the growth.

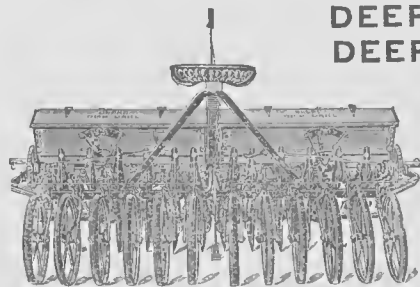
A very large number of the new settlers are Americans, many of whom are coming in with some means, and all of whom are capable settlers. Many others are from Eastern Canada and the older countries, while in the new district away to the northeast of Edmonton the settlement is practically all Galician.

When we contrast with this progressiveness the fact that the past two years have been such notably wet ones in Alberta that the work of the farmer has been considerably interfered with and that travel has been rendered difficult, this growing advancement becomes all the more remarkable.

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DEERE DISC HARROW.



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Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques.

A grand lot of breeders of the above varieties for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

The above stock has a prize record unequalled.

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Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

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Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

JOSEPH WILDING, Winnipeg, Man.

Success Poultry Yards.

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I wish to announce that I am breeding Barred P. Rocks exclusively. I have two grand pens. No. 1, pen for pullet mating. No. 2, pen for cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed or eggs duplicated free. A limited number of settings for sale at \$2 per 13. **J. A. KING, Proprietor.**

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

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Single-Comb Black Orpingtons from \$1.50 each. Single-Comb White Leghorns from \$1.00 each. Single-Comb Barred Rocks from \$1.00 each.

Delivery in Sept.

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THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the male birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P.O.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Only five days old. Will bring you fancy prices. Write for particulars.

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Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.
Sole agent for Canada.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

The Threshermen and Their Deliverers.

To the Editor of The Nor'-West Farmer.

In an article in your issue of July 20th, 1901, headed "The Threshermen and their Deliverers," you state many unfair things and take it upon yourself to criticize the work done by George O. Webster, Supreme Deputy of the Threshers' National Protective Association. You also mention a second man, who acts as lieutenant and canvasses for subscriptions for a paper published in Chicago, Ill. Allow me to make a correction. The man in question is J. B. Parker, manager of the subscription department of the American Thresherman, of Madison, Wis., not Chicago, as you would have your readers believe. (I would say right here that this journal has done more to benefit the threshers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories than all other publications put together.) One does not require to read your article twice to be convinced that you know nothing about this order, and I wish to state that you have done the threshers of the west a great injustice by making the statements you did in this article. The above mentioned gentlemen are here through the request of hundreds of threshermen from different parts of Manitoba. Your statements in regard to the condition of the threshers, which you say was brought about by the condition of last year's crops, I cannot agree with, as the conditions have not been at all favorable heretofore and the poor crop helped to make them worse. Now, I would like to ask you why are the printers and publishers organized? I find that they have a uniform price for most of their work and that they are organized. The implement dealers are organized, and I have never seen one word written against that organization in your paper, and I read it carefully, but I see that some of them carry an advertisement with you. You speak of the \$17.50 membership fee. Now, let me ask you, can any organization be formed and instituted without a membership fee? And as one who is a member and knows the workings of this order, I would like to see it higher. What about the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and other fraternal societies and their fees?

You state that there are 2,000 threshers in this province. Now, for argument's sake, we will call that correct. Of this you say 1,000, or 50 per cent., will join the T. N. P. A. Allow me to say right here that if this whole country is organized and they make the progress that has been made in Brandon, Rapid City, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Gladstone, Portage la Prairie, McGregor, Carberry, Holland and Treherne, that a good deal more than 50 per cent. of the threshers will become members. As a member, I will say that the T. N. P. A. will not, and it is not intended that it should, work a hardship on any one. If you will purchase a \$4,000 outfit, or an outfit of any kind, and become a member of the association, you will then know whereof you speak and could then write facts and not misleading statements about the gentlemen in question. You must admit that some of the best farmers, stockmen and others are threshers and members of the organization, as well as many of your subscribers. Those of them who have not seen this article in your paper will hear it read to the various lodges that have

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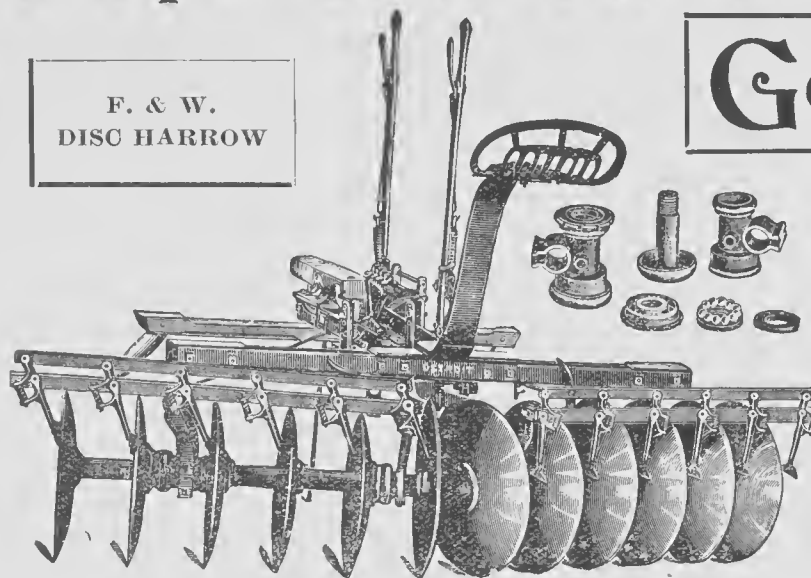
Good Crops.

We are selling more Disc Harrows this year than ever.

WHY?

For two reasons. First—The best farmers find **It Pays** to cultivate their land by disking. Second—They also find **It Pays** to use an implement with all the up-to-date improvements.

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THE
Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

been instituted. You also let your readers believe that the threshers are afraid that they will not make any money out of this year's crop on account of the long straw. Now, I have not spoken to any one on this subject, but for myself I always like to see a good crop of straw to thresh, as the results are in most cases good, and I would not for once wish to see a short thin crop of straw, so as to just make money fast out of the farmers for a few weeks and the farmers not get a fully profitable crop, as this is likely to be. If we have the straw we generally have favorable results. A long season is always better for the farmer and thresher alike, and the thresher generally makes more money during it than in a season of light crops, although he may be longer engaged in threshing.

I am sure the threshers are fully aware of what they are doing when joining the association and should know fully better than any one that does not know anything about it, only that it costs \$17.50 to become a member. When this organization is completed and worked out for what it is intended it will not only be a good thing for the threshers but for the farmers as well and also all those who have business with the threshers. I know that the farmers are not an unjust class by any means and most of them are willing that the threshing business should be put on a just basis, the same as farming or any other business. There are various matters I would like to discuss about this organization which have been misrepresented, but as my letter is getting lengthy I will draw to a close by an earnest request that you publish this letter in your next issue. I know full well that there are business organizations, labor organizations, mechanics' organizations and various others, against which there is never a word written, that do not need organization nearly as badly as the men who labor in the dust around the machine, on the road when moving after doing a hard day's work, or under engine or separator doing some necessary repairing. It must be admitted that you cannot do without the man behind the plow, and it must justly be admitted that you cannot do without the hum of the thresher. It needs a good class of men to start the machine and make that hum, and why not let them organize when it is to advance the interest of all that come in connection

with the threshers as well as the threshers themselves?

CHARLES KOESTER,
Treasurer Lodge, No. 1, Brandon,
T. N. P. A.

Cement Walls Sweating.

G. E. Williams, Wood Mountain, Assa.: "1. Will cement walls sweat in winter and cause the stable to be damp? 2. What is the method of building a frame loft on top of a cement wall?"

Answer.—Cement concrete walls are liable to sweat in just the same way that an ice water jug "sweats" on a warm day in summer. Moisture is given off from the lungs of all animals (breathe on glass) as well as from the droppings, and the warmer a stable is the more moisture the air will hold and the heavier the sweating. Stone is a capital conductor of heat and cold and thus in cold weather the cold penetrates the stone and freezes the moisture in the air of the stable that comes in contact with it. Cement concrete is a very much poorer conductor than stone, in fact, it is claimed that frost will not penetrate a good thickness of it. But it is cold and the moisture condenses on it, though it may not freeze.

This question is also closely associated with good ventilation. Where there is perfect ventilation the moisture is carried away by the change of air and there is less moisture to be deposited on the walls and the sweating will not be objectionable.

2. No difference to building on any other wall.

Using Manitoba Cement.

A Reader, Starbuck, Manitoba: "I would like to know if any of your readers have tried building with the Manitoba cement from Arnold, and how it is used for basements and floors. Is it as cheap as stone for building purposes, and can any one use it, or does it take a tradesman to build with it?"

Answer.—We would be pleased to hear from some of our readers who have used this cement this season. It is used for basements and floors in the same way as other cements, particulars of which have appeared in former issues. When gravel can be had of the

right kind it is generally conceded that the cement concrete is the cheapest building, and for stable floors it is the most durable and costs but little more than lumber. Instructors sent out by the manufacturers show users how to mix and use the cement.

The Feeding Value of Brewers' Grains, Whey, Etc.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "1. What is the feeding value of brewer's grains for pigs? Will they thrive on it alone, or what proportion of their ration should it form? 2. Whey ditto. 3. Does Herbageum or International Stock Food really build up an animal, or does it force for the time being, and then leave an animal weaker when its use is discontinued? Would you condemn its use on a team of work horses for the whole winter, to be left off in the spring when the grass came? 4. What breed of fowls is best for winter layers, and for winter layers and early broilers. What do you think of the Langshans? 5. Will elderberries do well up here, and where can seed or cuttings be obtained?"

Answer.—1. Brewer's grains are the part of the barley left after the starchy matter has been extracted to make beer. They are rich in protein or muscle-forming food, and if taken fresh and mixed with starchy foods such as Indian corn, will make good feed for any animal. They are generally fed to milch cows, and their main fault in that connection is that they are allowed to get putrid and the wet from them is allowed to soak into the woodwork and under the floor, thus causing abominable smells. Fed in moderation and with common sense, they are good food for any animal, including even horses. Fed alone they would not be a suitable food for pigs.

2. From tests made at the experiment stations of Ontario and Wisconsin, 8 pounds of whey have a feeding value equal to 1 pound of grain. It is best when fed along with grain and other feeds. Greatest gains are obtained when fed in small quantities.

3. These preparations are based on the best stock feeds, mixed with condiments and are not mere stimulants. The price is the main thing to be considered in all such cases. The feeding value cannot be disputed.

4. Every breed has its fanciers. Wyandottes, Rocks, Leghorns and Minorcas all have their supporters. Much more depends on the management than on the breed.

5. They may do well enough, though we have no personal knowledge. Try to find out some one that grows them. Joseph Charles, Oakland, Manitoba, has them growing in his garden, and if they do well with him they are likely to do well with you.

Empty Heads of Grain.

F. Obee, Glenboro: "I herewith enclose you a few heads of wheat. You will notice there is grain in the bottom of the head but none in the top. Can you let me know the cause of this?"

Answer.—Such heads as you have sent us are common all over the country. They are due to too hasty growth at or just before the time of heading out. Sometimes a spell of hot winds aggravates the trouble. Wet weather, followed by excessive heat, has repeatedly produced this abortive setting of the berry. Some years ago, in the Upper Red River Valley, fields that appeared to show a nice stand of wheat threshed from 3 to 5 bushels an acre, and this failure the farmers called blight.

A Dairy Student.

Subscriber, Gilbert Plains, Man.: "I enrolled for dairy course last winter, but circumstances prevented me from attending. I intend to go next winter, but wish to know beforehand: 1. What is the demand for first-class butter-makers? 2. What wages do they receive? 3. What other inducements are there for learning the trade?"

Answer.—1. The demand is small in this country, there being more makers than there are factories. One season at a dairy school will give you an idea of the principles which underlie butter-making so that you can work intelligently, but it will not qualify you to make butter in a creamery where you have all kinds and conditions of cream to handle under varying circumstances. That can only be learned by actual experience. A short course such as given in the dairy school here is a most valuable one for a farmer's son who intends making the butter at home.

2. From \$40 to \$50 and an occasional man that has proved a good maker may get more.

3. None, except a love for that kind of work.

Artichokes—Curing Pork.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta., writes: "1. Will you kindly give me some information about the cultivation of artichokes? When should they be planted and when harvested? I want to pasture hogs on them, if suitable. 2. Can you recommend any book which thoroughly teaches the art of curing bacon, hams, etc., so as to command the highest market price? 3. Where hardwood cannot be got, would red willow answer for smoking the hams, etc.?"

Answer.—1. There is a little talk now and then about growing artichokes for pigs, but it never seems to get beyond that stage. If any reader can answer this question definitely we shall feel obliged.

2. Fulton's "Home Pork Making," 124 pages, for 50 cents, can be sent from this office.

3. On the coast the alder is used for smoking pork, and we see no reason why the willow will not do. It may perhaps make more heat than smoke; can do no harm to try it.

Best Ranching District.

Subscriber, Shoal Lake, Man.: "I have a capital of about \$3,000, and wish to start ranching on a small scale. I would like you to give me your opinion as to which part of the Northwest you think is most suitable and adapted for that business. How is it around Calgary or Red Deer? Is the land pretty much taken up?"

FARMERS! HAVE YOU INSURED AGAINST HAIL?

Now is the Time!

The "Provincial Mutual" is the
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And the most Reliable Company in the Province.

Established 1891 by Charter.

Has been successfully operated for 10 years.

Is Managed by Manitoba Farmers ONLY.

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Has paid ALL CLAIMS TO DATE except 25 per cent. of last year's losses.

Has paid an AVERAGE OF \$5.30 PER ACRE for total loss and same rate for partial.

Has charged about 22c. ONLY per acre on an average.

Never charges any more than 25c. per acre under any circumstances.

PAYS NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCK HOLDERS.

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Farmers, Take no Chances!

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LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.

Answer.—Turn up our issue for July 20th and on page 451 you will find the best we can say on such a large subject. It is only prolonged observation by a competent observer that can guide any one. There is plenty of room now, but first come is likely to be best suited.

Information Wanted re Building an Elevator.

A request has reached us from farmers at Cardston, Alta., for information regarding the building and operating of a farmers' elevator. This is a large and many-sided question, and one upon which it is desirable to obtain the fullest information possible before attempting any very serious moves. That a mess may be made of this matter has been too often demonstrated in this country, but, on the other hand, the farmers' elevator, where properly handled, has proven to be the farmers' friend. In The Nor-West Farmer for Feb. 5th, 1900, page 109, was published a good deal of summarized information obtained in answer to a series of questions submitted by this paper to the various farmers' elevators of this country. The members of the agricultural society at Cardston who are interested in this elevator scheme might find that article a basis for a very profitable discussion. We are requested to announce that any officers of farmers' institutes or other interested persons will confer a favor by corresponding with T. H. Woolford, Cardston, Alta. Information or discussion in our columns is also invited.

A Question of Etiquette.

Matrimony, Oak Lake, Man.: "A discussion having been brought up, we wish to know which is preferable, in talking of your wife to a second party, to say 'Mrs. Jones' or 'my wife'?"

Answer.—Refinement of speech and manners is a nice accomplishment anywhere, and we are pleased to answer this question to the best of our ability. In speaking of Mrs. Jones to a stranger or accidental acquaintance the proper form is Mrs. Jones. But in easy conversation with friends the other form, "my wife," is quite proper. It sounds less formal and more familiar and friendly.

Wild Oats.

P. M. R., Pilot Mound: "Would you consider this a proper season to start plowing a summer fallow infested with wild oats?"

Answer.—This is a very loose question. If the seed is dormant in the land a man may plow now, if he harrows afterwards as soon as possible, so as to germinate all the seed near the surface. Early spring is the time to fallow for wild oats, stirring the surface with the harrow or cultivator all summer, so as to germinate all seeds. Did you read what we said about wild oats in our July 20th issue?

Boiling Linseed Cake.

A Subscriber, Kaposvar, Assa.: "Some farmers through here this summer are boiling the linseed oil cake, and claim it is better than the raw given to calves. I would very much like to hear the opinion of a good stockman on this point."

Answer.—We will be pleased to have the experience of stockmen on this point. Meantime we would suggest that perhaps the solution of this problem lies in the way the cake is fed. If fed dry in the milk there can be no doubt that the calves will do better when it is boiled and then added. If fed dry in the bottom of the pail after the calf has taken the milk and the calf allowed to chew it, the very best

results should be obtained. With very young calves that have not learned to lick meal the cake should always be boiled and added to the milk. It will be more easily assimilated and less liable to irritate the bowels, causing diarrhoea.

Passage to England.

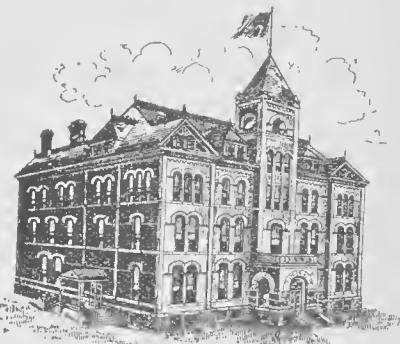
Enquirer, Hamiota, Man.: "I am anxious to get home to England this fall, but cannot afford to pay my way. Would it be encroaching too much on you to ask you to let me have names of parties who ship cattle to the old country who would be likely to have an opening for a young fellow to look after same?"

Answer.—Write Gordon, Ironside & Fares, Winnipeg, and Mullins & Wilson, Winnipeg.

Pruning and Planting Small Fruits.

Two Subscribers, Ninga, Manitoba: "Would you or some of your readers please give directions through The Nor-West Farmer re pruning and planting currant bushes, black, red and white ones; best time, etc., also gooseberries and raspberries."

Answer.—The best way to find out this and many other things we want to learn is to look out for some one who knows his business, can tell the reasons for what he does, and at the same time give an object lesson on the work to be done. Meantime, we may say that if you can find time it can very well be done in the fall. One of the best ways to get fruit bushes in this country is to peg a few strong shoots down into the ground, giving them a partial cut on the under side at the place. They will at once strike out roots if the ground is at all damp, and once they have a good hold, they may be detached from the parent stem next spring and planted out where you want them to grow. We fear it is too late now to propagate in this manner, but you could try it and tell us the result later on. As most of such fruits here grow in clustered bushes and do not form a bush on one stem, the usual fashion in the old country, you might perhaps next spring get all the plants you want by taking a few stout shoots out of the parent bush. In this country worms are liable to get into the stems and destroy them. For that reason the old country fashion of growing white and red currants in the shape of an umbrella turned upside down won't work here. When there are several stems coming out of the earth to form one bush the death of one or two does



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Next Year's Calendar will be issued in July.

For Calendar and other information write the Principal.

A. P. McDIARMID, Principal.

no harm. Another way to propagate is to take strong shoots in the fall after the leaves have fallen, cut them into lengths say 8 or 10 inches long, tie them in bundles and set them right end down on the floor of the cellar. They will calous at the ends and be ready to throw out roots first thing in the spring after they have been set out in rows buried three-fourths of their length in the earth.

As a guide to pruning you must study the fruiting habit of each variety, notice how the black currant sends up new shoots from the ground each year, and on these the best fruit is borne next year. They do not fruit the year they shoot up. So with black currants, the fruit is found on the two-year and three-year-old wood. After that the wood does not bear so freely, and to prevent the bush becoming too thick it is renewed by cutting out the oldest wood so as to make room for the new. Red and white currants make their extra growth in spurs on the main branches, and it is upon these spurs that the fruit is grown. True, new shoots do come up from the ground to take the place of the old stems, but the pruning consists chiefly in shortening back this year's growth on the spurs to about a hand breadth in length. The fruit forms on these next year and the new growth from the ends soon furnishes foliage to shield the berries.

Gooseberries grow very similarly to red and white currants and want similar though possibly more severe pruning, especially if the wood is strong. Remove the weak shoots and cut back the strong ones. Next year's fruit will be largely borne on this year's shoots. To secure a well-formed bush, neither too thick nor too thin, is an art learned by experience and observation of the work of better men. Raspberries propagate themselves. Plant out the suckers which grow from the roots. The strong shoots of this year bear next year's fruit. Those that fruited this year will die. All of the present year's growth that you want to keep should have the tops cut off them at once, so as to harden them up and develop side shoots. The weak plants should be thinned out to make room for the good ones. Let the old canes stand over winter to help protect the new ones and hold snow. In the spring cut away all the old canes and all the weak new ones, leaving about six good, strong, healthy canes to a hill of the previous year's growth.

Mulching with stable manure is as a rule beneficial, and can be done after the leaves have fallen. We think that what we have said here will agree with the experience of other practical growers; if not, we shall be glad to hear from them.

Successful Farming.

James Williamson, Calgary, Alberta: "Seeing your press notice of William Rennie's 'Successful Farming,' would like you to kindly give me particulars of price and publishers."

Answer.—\$1.50 from this office.

More Co-operation.

W. C. Ninga, Man.: "In a recent issue of The Farmer I noticed an article re 'Hoppers' near Fairfax. It says: 'If Mr. — had plowed,' etc. I would like to suggest that when the hoppers are discovered on a farm that the neighboring farmers turn out, make a bee and help plow them under. It is enough trouble to the man who loses his crop by them without having to drop all work to attend to the destruction of the pest. The farmers would be working to their own interest indirectly in thus helping their neighbor."

Stable Ventilation.

Subscriber, Penrith, Man.: "1. How should I ventilate a stone stable with a barn on top of it? There will be two rows of stock running lengthwise, with a passage down the centre. The heads face the central passage. 2. Should I

point my walls with cement or lime mortar?"

Answer.—1. In the issue of Oct. 20th, 1900, we gave Dr. Rutherford's method of ventilating his horse stable. His principle, shortly stated, is to admit pure air through a U-shaped pipe running through the bottom of the wall. The admission of air at the outer end may be a yard above the floor level if there is anything to hinder the opening being made nearer the ground. To let out the impure air a tube of wood or iron may be carried up through the roof from a point above the level of the beast's head. In this tube a valve or damper is fitted to close it altogether or partly so when so desired. It is the suction upward through this tube that draws in the cold air through the wall opening. An old-fashioned way to ventilate was to build in here and there along the wall heads pipes from two to five inches in diameter, and sloping upwards from the outside. The air passing through those pipes mixes with that inside the building, and no draft is created on the cattle. Some capital barns are ventilated in this simple old-fashioned way. Of course, when a sharp wind blows, the opening on that side of the barn must be wholly or partially stopped.

On the other hand, some good men contend that there is no necessity for making provision for the inlet of fresh air, as enough will get in around the doors and windows anyway. In a close, well-built modern stable this is a mistake. There should be some inlet for fresh air. Some successful stables have a sheet of tin placed in the window instead of one pane of glass. In the centre of this sheet often is a windmill wheel, 6 inches or so in diameter. The sides of the cylinder holding the windmill are extended on the inside and a hinged cap put on to close the opening when necessary. Such a plan wants constant watching. Outlets consisting of wooden box pipes at suitable distances apart in the centre of the stable are carried from the ceiling up through the barn above to the ventilators on the roof.

Another plan very generally favored now is to bring in the fresh air in a pipe under the feed passage and distribute it into each manger by means of an iron pipe perforated with small holes and so placed that it cannot choke up, but deliver a constant spray of fresh air right at the heads of the animals. If the floor of the passage is cemented, the main opening for fresh air can be built right in the cement, and the pipes laid from it to either side. Some have the openings for the fresh air to enter right in the passageway, instead of at the head of each animal.

The best means of ventilating a stable is still a vexed question. Much depends on the style of building erected and on a man's own ingenuity in working out a satisfactory plan for himself. The outlet ventilators must not ston in the barn above, nor must the mouth of them come just to the level of the bottom of the ventilator on the barn as is so usually done. The tops of the ventilating shafts must either have an independent outlet through the roof, or, if entering a ventilator, the bottom of the ventilator must be boarded over and closed in from the barn in order to sharpen the draft. If this is not done the shaft is liable to fill up with frost and drip water with every warm spell. Sometimes boarding up two sides of the ordinary slat ventilator serves to prevent the accumulation of frost in the shaft by sharpening the draft. If the bottom of the ventilator is not boarded in, so that the draft comes directly on the shaft, proper ventilation will not take place, and the shaft will soon fill up with frost. We believe the best results are obtained where each shaft goes through the roof and is topped with a revolving cowl.

2. Good ordinary mortar is quite good enough for any ordinary wall, further expense is unnecessary. When it is the wall of a bank barn, with a likelihood of wet getting through, it may be desirable to give the side next the bank a coat of cement plaster.

Wall Measurement.

Stones, Wolseley: "What is the number of perches in a wall 178 feet long, 11 feet high and 20 inches thick?"

Answer.—We make it 137 perches.

Best Four-Horse Evener for Binder.

Subscriber, Beresford, Man.: "Would you please give a description of the best 4-horse evener to be used on a binder, the way to fix it, etc."

Answer.—This subject has already been repeatedly handed in our columns. You will find it on page 406 of 1898 and repeated on page 560 of 1899, and again on page 699 of 1900. Readers who file their papers don't like to have the same thing repeated much oftener.

Sand Cherries and Juneberries.

Prof. N. E. Hansen, Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota, writes: "Wm. A. S. unt, of Venlaw, Manitoba, asks: 'Could you tell me where I could procure a few trees of Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry which would be likely to bear pleasant flavored fruit? Also a few bushes each of two varieties of juneberries named Gardner and Alpina.'"

"1. The Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry was introduced in 1892 by a nurseryman in Colorado. It is simply the native sand cherry of that state, and so far as I have observed them they are all grown from seed and do not average any better in quality than the native sand cherry of South Dakota. They both belong to the same species, *Prunus Besseyi*. For Manitoba it appears reasonable to me that better results will be reached by planting seed of the wild sand cherry of Manitoba, as it will probably be better adapted to your climate than the wild sand cherry of Colorado. I have been interested this week in testing the fruit of my second generation lot of sand cherries originally from the northern part of Nebraska near the South Dakota line. These are the seedlings of the best of 5,000 plants I have fruited. Among them are some with fruit of good size and quality. We are budding some of the best sand cherry seedlings on wild plum stock with a view to sending them out on trial in due season elsewhere. Each state should do its own work in improving the sand cherry. The sand cherry from Michigan, for instance, kills back badly each winter and the fruit is inferior to the western sand cherry.

"2. The improvement of the juneberry is a work just begun. A basket of juneberries, also called Suseuton, or Saskatoon berries, received from Manitoba this month, also a basket from North Dakota, averaged as large in size of fruit as any of the cultivated juneberries that I have seen. Any juneberry bush bearing fruit of extra size can be propagated by the suckers or sprouts which form freely about the old plant."

(Ed. Note.—We will be pleased to hear again from Prof. Hansen.)

A Correction.

J. Gatley, Austin, Man.: "In the Nor'-West Farmer for August 3rd, in the prize list in the class for bees and honey, Mr. Dupasquier is credited with getting all first prizes and J. Gatley all seconds. The following is how the prizes were awarded: Comb honey, 1 Dupasquier, 2 Gatley; extracted honey, 1 Gatley, 2 Dupasquier; honey vinegar, 1 Gatley, 2 Dupasquier; bee's wax, 1 Gatley, 2 Dupasquier."

Note.—We understand that through a mistake of the superintendent of the honey exhibit the entry tickets were put on the wrong exhibits and Dupasquier got credit for Gatley's honey. This honey goes to the Pan-American as part of Manitoba's exhibit.

Ivory that has been spotted, or has grown yellow, can be made as clear and fresh as new by rubbing with fine sandpaper and then polishing with finely powdered pumice-stone.

THE RAZOR STEEL Saw

Secret-Temper Cross-Cut



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf, Razor-Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH

Maple Leaf Saw Works,
GALT, ONT.

'LAP-SEAL' IMPROVED

ASBESTOS ROOFING

is Reliable, Durable and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING, price per square, complete . . . \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 Bannatyne St. WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Aug. 21st, 1901.

The click of the hinder is now heard from one end of the country to the other and already the hum of the thresher is making itself heard. The stimulating effect that the good crop has upon business has been simply wonderful. The bringing of 18,000 harvest hands here is no small item in a business way either. Not only has business been greatly stimulated throughout the west, but the improved conditions have quickened eastern markets in all lines owing to the greatly increased demand for goods. The continuance of the C. P. R. trackmen's strike may work disastrously to farmers in getting the grain marketed this fall, for the other outlet, the C. N. R., it is feared will not be open to Lake Superior as was hoped for at one time. This we feel sure will be a great disappointment to many. The export movement of cattle has begun and will soon be in full swing. Money is likely to be easier after this crop is marketed than it has been for some time. Bank clearings show considerable increase over the corresponding week of last year.

Wheat.

There has been the usual amount of nervous activity in wheat speculation for the last ten days. Prices in the middle of last week were 3 cents above the close of the previous week, but fell back and are now going along just a trifle above the 70 cent mark for cash wheat. To-day it closed at 70½ cents. It was about half a cent higher a fortnight ago. Duluth to-day is 70½c. Looked at from the speculative side foreign crops show only a very moderate yield, and the world's markets must draw fully more on the American crop than in previous years. Exaggerated estimates of the crop of the States and Western Canada are having the natural effect of keeping down prices and it is only by getting more sober estimates as furnished by actual threshing that these inflated guesses will be corrected in the interest of the grain grower.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and abroad for Europe Aug. 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:—

	Busheis.
1901	115,000,000
1900	128,000,000
1899	116,000,000
1898	58,000,000
1897	64,000,000
1896	108,000,000
1895	140,000,000

The stocks of wheat in Canada at the various points show as follows:—

Total August 3rd	2,144,000
Total previous week	2,392,000
Total a year ago	3,459,000

On the home market there is very little doing. The stock in store at Fort William has shrunk below the 400,000 bushel mark. A car or two of new has moved and the quality is all right. The price at Fort William is 73½c. for old 1 hard, 70½c. for new 1 hard. Two hard is about 2 cents lower and 3 hard about 65c.

We have not been able to get quotations for new wheat that we can guarantee. Buyers are playing a waiting game and will not speak out very definitely. But 54c. or 55c. for 1 hard at Brandon is not far off the mark that is likely to be made next week if there is no change in the foreign market.

The Winnipeg inspections for the week ending August 14th were: 1 hard 12 cars, 2 hard 40, 3 hard 53, no grade 34, condemned 2, total 146. Six cars oats, of which 4 graded 2 white.

Oats.

Old oats are being cleared up and sell about 50 cents retail. A load or two of new have been sold at about 35c. or a shade more for good quality. We have heard of a contract for delivery of 5 cars 2 white, first week of September at 30 cents here.

Barley.

No sales of new are yet reported, and it is difficult to ascertain what values will be, but approximately about 35c. to 40c. will be the price to start with.

Corn.

Keeps high on the Chicago market, closing to-day at 57½ cents per bushel of 56 lbs. This is practically prohibitory of using corn here as a substitute for oats in our feed bills.

Flour.

Prices remain the same as for weeks past. Patents \$2, Glenora \$1.85, XXXX \$1.20.

Mill Feed.

Bran keeps well in demand at \$12.50, shorts \$14.50.

Cattle.

The market is a little weaker as the export movement is now beginning in full force. The cattle that have come forward are in fine condition, but not quite so fat as they are other years. One would judge that the fattening process has not been quite so rapid this season. The going price ranges

from 3c. to 2½c. The latter for extra choice export steers. The general run bring under 3½c., export cows bring about ¾c. less than the steers. Butchers' cattle are now fairly plentiful and prices a little easier, at from 2½c. to 3½c. per pound.

Yearling stockers are worth \$14 to \$16 per head at point of shipment and \$20 to \$22 for two-year-olds.

Sheep.

The market is inclined to be easier for sheep from the range, 4½c. to 4¾c. being the going price. Lambs bring the same money.

Hogs.

Prices remain unchanged at 6c. for choice packing hogs. Inferior grades bring a lower price, from 5c. up. The supply is falling off now and will likely be small until after harvest.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—There seems to be little doing and the most of what is doing is on Montreal account. The export price of creamery butter has been a larger factor this season in Manitoba prices than ever before and the outlook for good prices in Great Britain is none too bright. The Danish make has been large and is keeping the market down. The Canadian make seems to be larger too, for 70,000 packages were shipped up to a recent date, as against 32,000 to the same date last year. The total imports of butter into Great Britain for June showed an increase of 445,111 cwt., over those of June last year. The going price here is 16c. f.o.b. factories, or 16c. for small lots delivered in Winnipeg. One sale is reported as high as 16½c. for Montreal account.

Dairy.—The supply coming forward is not as large as it was some time ago, nor is the quality so high. Storekeepers evidently are holding their butter too long before sending it forward. The export trade demands uniform packages as large as possible, therefore the varied sizes of packages sent in is a great drawback. Round lots are worth from 10c. to 12c. on a commission basis. There is a good demand for freshly made dairy butter at a considerable advance on these prices, but very little is coming forward.

Cheese.—We quote 7c. to 7½c. delivered here.

Eggs.

The supply is not so great as it was and the quality very much poorer. Part of this is due to the hot weather, some to moisture, and the balance to holding them too long. Prices are on the rise this week, from 12c. to 12½c. is the going price. Next week dealers expect to pay 13c. a dozen for eggs in case lots delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides.

The market remains steady on a basis of 5½c. a lb. for No. 1 inspected hides, delivered in Winnipeg. Veal calf, 7c. to 8c., deakins, 25c. to 40c., horse hides, \$1 to \$1.50.

Wool.

Receipts are very light. Best price for Manitoba wool is 7c. to 7½c.

—Why do so few of the farmers take their boys to the Farmers' Institute meetings? In visiting these meetings of farmers one very seldom sees a boy present, and yet we venture the assertion that the average lad of sixteen will understand and carry away almost, if not quite, as much as his father of forty-five; and then, too, he has a longer future of farming ahead of him. The more thoroughly the boy understands it the greater will be his interest in the work upon the farm.

—The weather in Alberta during the first half of this month was very fine and warm, causing crops to mature rapidly. A few pieces of early barley were ready to cut by the 19th inst., but harvest will not be general until a week from that date. At time of writing the prospects are that a very heavy oat crop will be cut. Estimates run all the way from 40 to 100 bushels to the acre, with many farmers looking for about 70 bushels. Wheat is not so satisfactory a crop, although very good. All the grain seems to be filling well, and no damage at all from frost had occurred up to the 17th inst. If the favorable conditions continue, Alberta will have a bouncer crop this year.

Furniture & Upholstering.

Picture Framing
School Supplies

UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING

We make a specialty of out-of-town orders. Write us for prices, or call and see us when you are in town. No trouble to show goods.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON,
Brandon, Man.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray since August 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Blinscarth, Man.—One pony gelding, color light huckskin or cream, about 7 years old, marks, a large star in forehead and very narrow stripe of white down the nose, ending large between the nostrils, very small white spot on right hind foot. John E. Armstrong.

Dominion City, Man.—Four calves (three hucks and one heifer), three spotted red and white and one red. David Timlick.

Rosendale, Man.—Two ponies, one up in years, color grey; one hay, with four white feet, branded J. R. on right shoulder. R. Henry.

St. Norbert, Man.—One broncho mare, color white, with large white spot on side of the head, about 6 years old, branded on right shoulder; also one broncho mare, black, with small white spot on forehead, branded on both shoulders and left cheek, about 5 years old. Gilbert Parisian.

Treeshank, Man.—One pony mare, color dark brown, 5 or 6 years old, small white star, high hind foot white and white on tip of nose. Thos. J. Rule.

Lost.

Stonewall, Man.—One light grey roan cow, between 6 and 8 years old, right horn with piece broken off, balance of horn turned down, left horn turned up; also two winter calves, one a heifer, almost white, with a little red on neck, other red and white steer. Ernest Pepper.

Theodore, Assa.—One sorrel stallion, 2 years old, some white on face and legs, branded circle and bar on left shoulder. \$3 reward. L. Stone.

Estray.

Deloraine, Man.—One bay pony, with a white stripe on face and branded with a diamond S. Thomas Maynard, 15, 2, 22.

Fort Saskatchewan, Sask.—One dark bay mare, 3 years old, weight about 1,100, no marks. J. & Wm. Bentley.

—We were pleased to note that D. H. Charles, the judge of the light horses at Winnipeg, had the backbone in him to not give a first prize where he thought the animal was not worthy of it. This rule is in nearly all prize lists, but is never lived up to. At county fairs especially it is frequently seen that really undeserving animals are awarded first place, because the judge does not like to set an animal back, and it is much easier to be popular and give the prize. We are pleased to note that Professor Thos. Shaw, who judged at some of the Territorial shows, set animals back that he did not consider up to the mark. To do so is educational work and though the owner may feel aggrieved, yet the lesson to him and others is a valuable one, as it compels them to set a higher standard.

STRAYED.

1 black mare, 2 years old, with gray mark on inside of high hind leg from foot upwards; 1 brown horse colt, 1 year old, with one white hind foot. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded by the undersigned.

GEORGE BURGESS, Murchison P.O., Man.

STRAYED

July 6th, one hay horse with frozen ears; marked on high side hip thus the finder will be rewarded.

H. DAY, Sidney, Man.



Messrs. Joseph Maw & Co. have secured the right to manufacture the Hancock Disc Plow for the Dominion of Canada. It is to be hoped they will be made in Winnipeg.

Archie Watson, of the John Watson Manufacturing Co., has left for the east on a visit to the parent house at Ayr, Ontario. He will be away about two weeks.

H. W. Hutehinson, of the Fairchild Co., is at present in the east on a business trip to visit the different factories the firm represent here. He intends to be back in about three weeks.

One of the signs of activity in connection with the present harvest is to be found at the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.'s warehouse on the transfer track, Winnipeg, where, on Saturday, the 17th inst., was to be seen a full train of 30 ears of their threshing outfits. Since then another 24 cars have come in. Mr. Templeton, their genial agent here, informs us that there are other trains coming, and that he expects one a day for some time. Many of these ears belong to the Case Company, who find it best to own their own cars.

Dealers have been hard pressed to get out all their orders for harvesting machinery, but last week saw the rush over. Now the dealers in threshing machinery are as busy as nailers getting off all their orders. The threshing machine business has been a very large one this season.

The first orders for twine have all been supplied. Supplementary ones have been quite large, and though at one time it was feared that there would be a shortage of twine, dealers say that there is plenty here to supply all needs. It is estimated that it will cost over a million and a quarter dollars in twine to tie up this year's crop.

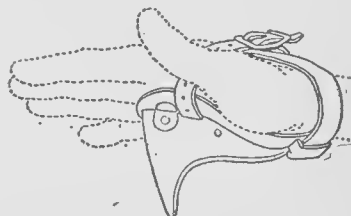


ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR.

Pays for itself in a few days. Separates in 40 minutes automatically and gets all the cream. Only costs a trifle and lasts forever. AGENTS WANTED. Big pay—every farmer buys. Where we have no agent we will send a Separator at agents' prices, to introduce it. Write for catalogue, prices, etc., to

ECONOMY SUPPLY CO.,
573 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

THRESHERS, ATTENTION!



PATENTED CANADA and U.S.

Greatest Time-Saver in America.

Rundle's Safety Band Cutter, without exception the greatest time and grain saver in use to-day. Saves one man's wages every day it is used. Every farmer should have one. No threshing outfit complete without it. Made of very best steel and will last for years. Sample by return mail. Only One Dollar. Address LUSK & CO., Box 285, Portage la Prairie, Man.

NO HUMBAG! THREE TOOLS IN ONE.

Guages itself. Farmer Brighton's Humane Swine V. STOCK MARKER and CALF DEHORNER. MAKES 48 DIFFERENT MARKS. STOPS HOGS ROOTING. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50. Send \$1.00, get it on trial. If it works send 50c more, stamps. WORTH \$100 TO ANY FARMER. Pat. Apl. 23, 1901. Good seller for agents. S. J. BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa.

When writing, please mention this paper.

The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance.—To Great Britain, \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometime becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, AUG. 20, 1901.



THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

We are still receiving requests for the third edition of this premium from those who have already received either the first or second editions. We have tried to make it plain that each paid-up subscriber is only entitled to one copy and that all three editions are practically the same. The necessity for our having to print the third edition being on account of having received a larger number of subscriptions than we expected when we printed the first and second editions. If, however, any paid-up subscriber has not received a copy of either edition we will be pleased to send him a copy.

—D. A. Gilchrist, Professor of Agriculture at Reading Agricultural College, England, gave The Farmer a call recently. He is making a tour of the Canadian West in order that he may lecture about it on his return.

THE THRESHERMEN'S UNION.

In our issue of July 20th we gave a short review of the threshing situation and the means being taken to remedy the grievances the threshermen say exist and from which they have been suffering. Offence has been taken at that article, because meanings have been read into it which are not justified by anything we then said.

Farmers who are too busy to write long letters tell us shortly that the threshermen are quite able to look after their own business, that the men among them who know their business properly get on well with their employers and make good money, except in such an off year as the last, when everybody was in the hole.

In this issue we give in our correspondence columns a letter from C. Koester, Treasurer of the Brandon Threshermen's Union, which we publish on the assumption that he is entitled to speak for that body as one of its leading representatives. The main point in that letter, as we read it, is that threshers have as good a right to organize as printers or machine men. We have never said anything to the contrary. Any body of men may, with perfect justice, organize and discuss topics likely to help them to run their business more profitably, so long as that organization does not bring them in unfair contact with the rights of other men. At the same time we may point out that a good many farmers, influenced no doubt by their knowledge of the working of other combines, expect that whenever this particular combine gets strong enough it will do its best to crush those who do not bow to its dictates. How is a farmer or a thresher who rebels against the authority of a powerful organization to be protected in his individual rights?

"You know nothing about this order." How much does Mr. Koester himself know, except what he has learned from the men whom, in the interests of this country, we warned our readers to know a good deal more about than they do now before they put themselves under their leadership? We could perhaps show Mr. Koester that we know a good deal more on some points in this connection that he does himself.

We understand there are somewhere about 2,000 threshers in Manitoba and the Territories, and if the section of them who have been induced to organize as a branch of this foreign association, can in the end show that they have got good value for their money we shall be very glad to hear of it at the proper time and give them all due credit for their success. But while we wait we may still take the liberty to think that all the good they can possibly get out of it might have been got at home for a good deal less money.

So far as our observation has gone, grievances of greater or less magnitude will arise in all relationships, and threshermen may have their full share of them, but there are some men who have the happy art of smoothing them down. Others, especially when they belong to the class of professional agitators, make it their business to nurse and magnify such grievances so as to magnify their office as class leaders. Which of these courses is likely to be the result of this American connection?

THE NECESSITY FOR CASH.

Many parts of this Western Canada of ours are still in the earlier stages of colonization. More new settlements spring into existence each year in various corners of Manitoba and the Territories than most of our readers suspect.

Sometimes we see progress considerably impeded in the earlier years of settlement on account of the unbusiness-like policy adopted by the business men who locate in these new places, and with whom the farmers are compelled to deal. They probably select their stocks of dry goods, groceries and hardware all right, and sell them at a reasonable margin of

profit (a little competition soon regulates that matter), but when the first farmers begin to raise produce for the market, and the merchant is approached as a sort of natural channel through which to dispose of this surplus, that gentleman fails to respond.

The merchant in a new settlement necessarily occupies a sort of dual position. He brings in goods to sell, and he also, by reason of being in closer touch with the outside world than is the tiller of the soil, stands between the farmer and the market for his earliest produce. Until such time as a community can raise enough grain or produce of any sort to make it worth while for the regular dealers in these commodities to place buyers at that point, it rests with the farmer to take his produce to the nearest established cash market or to work it off through the medium of the local business man. Sometimes on account of the remoteness of older towns, the former alternative is impossible, and then the general merchant has to be depended upon. This is the place to see just how much enterprise he possesses. If he is mean or lacking in faith, he will adopt a policy in accord with his nature, and instead of stepping into the breach and hustling up a market, arranging to turn over as much as possible of the farmer's surplus and pay him the cash therefor, he buys with a bad grace, and then only for "trade." And how can the new settler pay for machinery, horses, building material and the thousand and one things needed upon a new farm if he receives nothing but "trade?"

We know of one western town where a few years ago this "trade" system was carried to such lengths that some of the farmers could not get enough cash to pay for twine to bind their crop, although they had credits with the merchants for produce turned in to them the fall before. The result was that farmers in that part of the country became disheartened, settlement was interfered with and that district received a decided setback.

It is always a short-sighted policy on the part of any business man not to do all reasonably within his power to improve the local market and to place as much cash as possible within reach of the farmer. The prosperity of the farmer is the foundation of the advancement of all other lines of business, and there are not many other arguments for agricultural enterprise which are worth comparing with the rustle of the greenback.

TERRITORIAL AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

In another column will be found a list of fall shows, among them those to be held in the Territories. These, with the fairs which have already been held, bring the total number in the Territories for the summer up to thirty-three, as compared with thirty during last year and thirty-four in the year preceding the latter. This is a very curious development. In a previous issue The Farmer discussed at length the provisions of the Territorial Agricultural Societies Ordinance which came into effect on the 1st of January last. This ordinance divides the appropriation in aid of agricultural societies into two distinct sections.

1. That devoted to the payment on a basis of membership and meetings held. This might more appropriately be termed the "farmers' institute grant."

2. The balance remaining is distributed amongst those societies which held shows and raised, in addition to any government grants received, at least \$50. This section of the appropriation is devoted to encouraging high class exhibitions.

According to the figures before us, it is evident that the limitations imposed by the ordinance in respect to exhibitions, have not exactly had the effect which was intended, and, we believe, hoped for. The measure certainly aimed at the abolition of the "one-horse" show and we now find that this institution shows a healthy development and apparently seems to flourish under such

restrictions. It is, of course, possible that all the exhibitions held or to be held this year succeeded in raising the amount required. It is, however, unlikely. In the latter contingency the prize lists must be considerably reduced in keeping with the waning financial prospects. Only fourteen or fifteen of the thirty-four societies holding shows this year will, we are assured, participate in the exhibition grant on account of last year's work. Viewing this state of affairs as we will, it is quite evident that it is a healthy sign of agricultural progress. That people in communities, practically deprived of government assistance should still have enterprise enough to organize a fair, is, to say the least, very creditable.

The "one-horse" fair has many opponents and few advocates, but, when everything is said and done, it cannot be wholly condemned. How many farmers have the means and time to patronize the Winnipeg, Calgary or Toronto exhibitions? Very few. The great bulk of patrons of these fairs are undoubtedly town and city folk who look upon these events as annual celebrations. A small show, conducted along the proper lines, with modest prizes, may fulfil a great and useful mission, particularly in isolated communities.

THE REMOUNT SITUATION.

Col. Dent, the Imperial officer sent out by the War Office to purchase military remounts in Western Canada, has finally accomplished his purpose and left for the east on the 9th of August. The following statement shows the number of horses secured at each point and the classes they belonged to:—

PLACE.	M. I. Cobs.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total Number Bought.
Calgary	101	82	34	217
High River	50	31	17	98
Cochrane	24	22	15	61
Lethbridge	9	5	4	18
Macleod	107	71	53	231
Pincher Creek	28	14	6	48
Medicine Hat	20	4	3	27
Maple Creek	24	15	5	44
Moose Jaw	3	3	2	8
	366	247	139	752
Kamloops, B. C.	5	7	4	16
Vernon, B. C.	6	1	3	10
Total	377	255	146	778

An analysis of these figures is not without considerable interest. In the first place, it is shown conclusively that there are only two points in the west where horses in large numbers can be purchased, namely, Macleod and Calgary. Secondly, in spite of the oft-repeated statement that we have an abundance of cobs to dispose of, but very few cavalry chargers or artillery horses, Col. Dent obtained more of the latter than the former.

The Colonel's visit was somewhat precipitated and consequently two or three of the first places did not get sufficient notice of the arrival of the purchasing party. These points were, however, again visited. The advertising arrangements were little short of perfect. Posters were issued and well distributed a considerable time before the dates appointed, and, in addition, horse brand owners were advised by postcard direct. The only point which probably was somewhat insufficiently advertised was Lethbridge, which, however, received a month's notice of Col. Dent's expected arrival and ten days' notice of the exact date upon which he would purchase. We may, therefore safely draw the conclusion that the Territories did their best and that Col. Dent obtained every horse available which came up to the standard.

Isn't the result rather disappointing? The Horse Breeders' Association moved vigorously in the matter of obtaining re-

cognition of the west as a field for the production of military chargers, and, after a visit extending over two months, Col. Dent was only able to get 778 horses. That the breeders were sufficiently advised is indisputable. It is, therefore, clear that either the prices offered were unsatisfactory or the horses are not in the country.

Towards the latter part of his stay in the west, the Colonel, presumably, owing to instructions received from the War Office, was rather exacting, and the impression gained ground that he was not paying what the animals selected were worth. It was argued that he rejected everything which did not closely approach perfection and only paid \$100 for horses which he would readily have paid \$150 for in Eastern Canada. The cost of transportation must, however, be taken into consideration, and, paying at the rate of \$400 per car of 15 horses, there was not a large margin left. On the whole, we think the prices paid were fairly satisfactory, but the consensus of opinion certainly appeared to be that Col. Dent was paying a small price for cavalry horses and a very generous price for cobs. Another grievance was the cast-iron manner in which the two prices were adhered to. Cavalry horses were shown well worth \$150, which were bought at the same figure as those that barely succeeded in passing examination. While everybody was not satisfied with \$100 for a cavalry horse and \$80 for a cob, we do not think that the prices offered were instrumental in keeping breeders from showing.

The Farmer is loath to believe that we have not the horses in the country. Allowance must, of course, be made for the fact that nothing below a well-developed five-year-old would be even considered, no matter how meritorious the individual was, and that Western breeders have in the past endeavored to market their horses at the age of four. But making every reasonable allowance, there should still be a large number of horses, five years old or over, available. Might not the comparatively small number of horses obtained by Col. Dent be ascribed largely to the fact that only a small proportion of our horses were sufficiently handled to admit of being shown him?

The tangible result of the attempt made to obtain western-bred remounts is the payment of about \$72,000 to our ranchers by the Imperial authorities. It is satisfactory to learn that Col. Dent is more than satisfied with the quality and constitution of our horses, as well as with the people of the Territories. It is understood that a careful record is to be kept in the War Office of the experience of commanding officers with remounts purchased in the various countries where horses are now being drawn from, and that the authorities will in the future be largely guided by the showing of these records as to where remounts are to be obtained when the army has again been reduced to a peace footing.

Col. Dent's movements and mission in the west were exceedingly well advertised in Eastern Canada, and there can be little doubt that dealers have had their attention directed to the west through this means. At Macleod, for instance, dealers that were following him purchased a large number of the horses that he had rejected at \$100 per head and for shipment to Toronto. The Farmer sincerely hopes that these dealers will be enterprising enough to come again without waiting for the advent of another Imperial purchasing party.

—We have fallen pretty much out of the way of growing flax in Manitoba, but we are raising crops in which there must be less money. The present quotation for September delivery at Duluth is \$1.63, which means about \$1.50 at Winnipeg. In a few weeks we shall be able to give the results of sowings made here last spring, from Argentine and home-raised seed. Unless seed is very high indeed next spring there ought to be money in a flax crop for 1902.

IS MANITOBA READY FOR AN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE?

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a note of the appointment of the commission to examine into the advisability of establishing an agricultural college in Manitoba. This is in fulfillment of a promise made some time ago by the provincial government, and is more or less in answer to the resolutions passed at the live stock breeders' conventions and at a few farmers' institutes.

The establishing of an agricultural college is a very important question for the farmers of Manitoba, for it is bound to be intimately associated with the future development of the province. The Farmer has always expressed itself as being in full sympathy with agricultural education. It is a necessity—an important necessity. In our sister Province of Ontario the good that is being done through the instrumentality of the agricultural college is simply incalculable. A similar work is being done in every state in the union to the south of us, and to-day a vast field of knowledge is being opened up and applied to farm work in such a way that the farmer can take advantage of it. Competition is becoming keener every day, and if the farmer is to keep up his end and be a front rank man he must have an education along the line of his work.

Perhaps the farmers of Manitoba, with their virgin soil and splendid crops of wheat haven't fully realized the necessity of a thorough training along the lines of the calling that is to be their life's work. Sooner or later they will. Then the demand for a college will come in full force. Some of the more progressive and intelligent of our farmers fully realize our need of a college now and are working for it. Whether the rank and file recognize the need for a college or not, still it exists. The older men among our farmers, those who came here after attaining their manhood, received a training in handling live stock and in mixed farming generally in their early home. What about their sons who have grown and are growing up on western wheat farms, who know next to nothing about live stock and are getting no special training in general agriculture. The generation of young farmers growing up are going to be in a more serious predicament than their fathers when they have to turn to mixed farming, as they will surely have to do in the near future. It is to prevent this if possible that an agricultural college is wanted. To those who can see ahead a little the need for agricultural training is imperative if our growing generation is to be equipped for a fair fight in the battle of life on the farm.

While acknowledging the overwhelming need in this province for, and the great desirability of, having an agricultural training for our sons, yes, and daughters, too. The Farmer cannot help asking the question: Are we ready for the establishment of an agricultural college? After looking at this subject in its various phases the conclusion has been reluctantly reached that the province is not yet ready for an agricultural college. The Farmer may be mistaken in this. It hopes it is. Let us look the question squarely in the face.

1. The resolutions calling for the establishment of a college come from the breeders' associations and a few of the leading farmers' institutes. It has not been at all general, nor does it appear to be the expressed wish of the farming community generally.

2. Any one who has attended a series of farmers' institute meetings must acknowledge that the older men turn out well, but where are the young men and boys, those who should attend an agricultural college? If there was a demand on their part for an agricultural training, why wouldn't they be out at the institute meetings? But they are not, and the fathers do not bring them. What's the use of establishing a college if there are no students wishing to attend it?

3. With her population of 2,167,978. Ontario has had great difficulty until this last year or so in securing students enough to fill her college. What chance

then has Manitoba with only a population of 216,464 new settlers struggling to make a home to supply students sufficient to maintain a college? Look at the small attendance at the dairy school. What encouragement does it give for a large attendance at a school of agriculture? Looked at in every light, we have been forced to the conclusion that the farmers of Manitoba are not yet ready for an agricultural college. Much as we would like to see a college, there is nothing to be gained in starting one too soon. We will wait with interest the report of the newly-appointed commission, meantime we may have something more to say on the subject.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FARMERS.

The Carberry News says that, after reading the "Suggestions for Farmers" in the last issue of The Nor-West Farmer, several farmers there who quite agree with what we said maintain that no consideration is given by buyers for a better cleaned class of wheat. Some farmers claim they have cleaned their wheat and delivered the same and returned the next day with a load uncleaned and received the same dockage for the cleaned load as for the uncleaned. This last is a very strong statement, and we expect that its accuracy will be questioned by the grain buyers having their headquarters at Winnipeg. When the season to sell comes round we shall be glad to hear of authentic cases in which as much is paid for foul wheat as for wheat that has been properly cleaned. There will be a good few farmers this year who will have carload lots to sell, and we shall be equally grateful for their experience, especially when they have been able to get top values for dirty wheat.

—The C. P. R. have distributed a quantity of fall wheat seed to farmers at a great many points in Alberta.

—Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is on his annual inspection tour of the western experimental farms. He is greatly pleased with the crop prospect in the west.

—The National Wholesale Grocery Co. is the name of a new combine which aims to unite under one head 270 out of the 2,700 leading wholesale grocery houses in the United States. It is expected that September will see a permanent organization completed. If this should materialize it will be the biggest combine of its kind ever attempted.

—If there is a thing that should be encouraged at our local shows it is promptness in bringing off the various features of the day's programme. The other day we chanced to hear the justifiable remark of a visitor at a fair whose directors think they have things down "pat," that "This is so slow that even the unexpected wouldn't happen." It was justified, too.

—One more very sad death, through fooling with a gun, is reported from Orange Ridge. Two young men were sporting with two guns they picked up. The immediate result was that one of them was shot through the head and died instantaneously. We beg to remark once again that a gun is always a dangerous plaything and is liable to hurt just when we least expect it.

—In an appeal case before the Full Court, at Regina, McGowan vs. the Hudson's Bay Co., Judge Richardson presiding, it has been decided that the company is liable for local improvement taxation. The case was brought up by the Territorial Government, and this decision having been secured, other companies holding large areas of land within local improvement districts will now be proceeded against.

—The Farmer regrets to chronicle the death of Patrick Gallagher, senior partner of the firm of P. Gallagher & Sons, Winnipeg. Mr. Gallagher was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and came to Canada as a young man, settling in St. John's, N. B., where he conducted a butcher business for many years. He came to Winnipeg in 1880, and started the business which now goes under the name of P. Gallagher & Sons. He leaves a wife and family of six sons and four daughters. Mr. Gallagher, who was 74 years old, was well known throughout the country.

—The corner stone of the Massey library and hall donated to the Ontario Agricultural College out of funds provided by the late H. A. Massey, was laid on Aug. 14th by his son, W. E. H. Massey. Prof. Goldwin Smith and James Young were the speakers of the day. This building is a tardy but fitting acknowledgement of what the agricultural interests of Canada did for Mr. Massey. If a man wants to leave a legacy that shall benefit the country generally he could not do so more effectually than to endow a chair for agricultural research in an agricultural college.

—We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the article on stacking by Mr. Smith, on page 533. He writes from the view point of an old country stacker, but the principles he lays down apply to all good stacking. We don't require to be so particular here about outside appearances as they are in East Lothian, but we must be able to put up, even when in a hurry, a stack that is firm enough in the heart and sufficiently rounded out in the top to turn a good night's rain, and a well-built stack will keep out any amount of rain. There are farmers in plenty whose work is a good model for all stackers, but meantime read what is said in the article on page 533.



A great many women are subject to spells of dizziness, spots before the eyes, and a ringing noise in the head. These symptoms are commonly associated with liver "trouble" as the result of a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote from that organ, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. Hence, cures of heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, and other organs are constantly effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery" and it is free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

Some dealers may offer a substitute as "just as good" as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There's more profit in substitutes for the dealer. There's more health in the "Discovery" for you. Don't be imposed on.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I write you the benefit my mother has received from your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" says Miss Carrie Johnson, of Lowesville, Amherst Co., Virginia. She suffered untold misery with uterine disease and nervousness, and had a constant roaring and ringing noise in her head. After taking six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery she was entirely cured."

When a laxative is required use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the names will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

United States Divorces.

Enquirer, Lacombe, Alta.: "If a person from Canada goes to the United States and secures a divorce in the courts there, would it be as legal and binding as when it is obtained in Canada?"

Answer.—If a person (Canadian) goes to the United States for the purpose of securing a divorce, it would be considered illegal by the Canadian courts.

Squatter's Rights.

W. W., Macleod, Alta.: "Does the reply given under Squatter's Rights, in your issue of August 5th apply for certain to squatters on land in the townships that have been, previous to being squatted on, blocked out into townships, but not divided into sections, and equally in case of being school land?"

Answer.—Our opinion in our issue of the 20th May, 1901, under this head, equally applies—says where the Crown is still the vested owner.

Hudson's Bay Trail.

Subscriber: "Can a man fence in a Hudson's Bay trail, namely, the Battleford trail running from Fort Ellice to Battleford?"

Answer.—It would greatly depend upon the terms of the Crown grant of this land through which the trail runs.

Assignment of Farm Lease.

Enquirer, Strathcona, Alta., sends a long letter detailing his trouble over a lease of a farm on shares.

Answer.—We regret that we cannot be of any service to you, as the facts are too complicated, vague and insufficient for us to form any opinion. You had better lay your case before a solicitor practising near by.

Mortgage in Arrears.

Subscriber, N. W. T. (Supplies information asked for in July 5th issue):

Answer.—If the mortgage has been approved by this Government and duly registered under the Registration Acts, the mortgage is still good. Patent will likely issue, subject to mortgage.

Partnership.

Subscriber, Overstone: "A and B enter into a partnership, each paying half, for a farming mill. A now wishes to buy, or sell his half interest to B. B refuses to buy or sell his half. Can A sell his half without B's consent? No agreement otherwise. A's half is paid up in full. Note is in B's name. (B agrees to pay the note when due). Can A compel B to dissolve partnership, if so, how?"

Answer.—A can sell his share if he likes, and as B is only liable on the note, the matter will drop. If necessary A can compel dissolution by legal proceedings.

Agreement to Purchase.

Enquirer, Oak Lake, Man.: "About 14 months ago I made application personally to the local agent in town of C. N. West Land Co. to purchase a parcel of land, town sites, also paying \$110 cash down (total being somewhere about \$600, with interest), signing no agreement or papers of any kind whatever. In less than one week circumstances altered my plans to such an extent that I returned to the agent and asked him to cancel the agreement, which he said would be easily done, as there were several purchasers asking for it, but in the meantime he had sent word to the firm of his sale to me. Some months after I received notice to pay the remainder of the first instalment, which I objected to do. Later on I received word from headquarters that they would have the law on me if I did not pay at once. Now they have my \$118 gratis. Can they make me pay the remainder, or what am I to do, as I do not care to go to law and do not want the property?"

Answer.—We think the company has a good cause of action against you, but we fancy they will hardly follow up the matter. You should try and effect settlement.

New Fall Dress Goods.

All the newest goods in vogue from the world's greatest fashion centres are obtainable from us. We have made ample provisions to meet the mail order trade this season, and look forward to a gigantic business. Why should'n't we? Our assortments are better than any other in Canada, and certainly better values were never offered.

SAMPLES.—We cheerfully furnish samples. Don't be afraid to write for same, but try to be as explicit as possible. Don't say samples of "Dress Goods," as we cannot satisfactorily fill such an order. State as near as you can what kind of goods are desired, your preference for shade and price you desire to pay. When you are through with them you need not return same, but hand to your neighbor. By this means you will be earning a double blessing, showing your friends some remarkable bargains and doing us a favor.

Styles for fall will run toward the rough effect in goods. Plaids will be in good style and also colored goods in fancy weaves.

PLAIDS AND TARTANS.



We always carry a full assortment of Tartan and Fancy Plaids. We have all the favorite clan and family Tartans at your disposal and in good quantities. The ever popular Shepherd's Plaid and Rob Roy Tartans we have in all quantities, wool, new effects in Camels' Hair, Cashmere and Vigoreux.

A special line of Fancy Plaids in 38 inch width at 20c. and 25c.

Silk and Wool Checks in light colors, very fine goods, in costume lengths. \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 per yard.

Black and White Fancy Plaids and Checks, stripes and figures, in widths from 36 to 46 inches, medium and good qualities. 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

FANCY SERGES AND CORDS.

These are a new line of stripes and polka dots, in cardinal, blues, reseda, fawn, grey, navy with white, 40 inches wide. 60c. yard.

WOOL AND WORSTED SERGES.

Our stock of Navy Serges is most complete. The range of shades and qualities is exceedingly great. Widths vary from 36 to 60 inches and prices range at 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Our 50c. and 60c. lines, 44 to 48 inches wide, are especially good values.

SERGES.

All shades and qualities, from 38 inches to 50 inches. 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., \$1.00 yard.

COLORLED LUSTRES.

36 to 40 inches. All colors and qualities, 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., \$1.00.

POPLINS.

The favorite cloth, in 42 inch width, in greys, browns, fawns, reds, blues, greens and other shades. 60c. yard.

HENRIETTAS.

42 inch, 44 inch, 46 inch. All shades.

We carry excellent values in this cloth. 50c., 65c., 75c. yard.

WOOL TAFFETAS.

In light effects and pastels shades. 75c.

SATIN CLOTH.

The leading shades in this beautifully finished material are always kept on hand. Special line at 45c., all wool. Other finer goods at 75c., \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 yard.

SOLEILS.

Browns, reds, blues and greens, 40 inch. 60c. yard.

VENETIAN CLOTH.

These will be very popular for fall suit wear. The very newest shades are shown. 42 inches wide. 65c. yard.

48 inches wide, 90c. yard.

50 inches wide, \$1.20 yard.

BIARRITZ CLOTH.



Not unlike the Venetian in effect, but lighter in weight, finer goods, and REVERSIBLE, one side like cashmere and the reverse a beautiful cord. Newest shades in darker fall effects. Prices, \$1.40, 1.50, 1.65 and 1.75 yard.

BROADCLOTH.

Leading dark shades, wide width. \$1.25, 1.75, 2.00.

2.40 yard.

LADIES' CLOTH.

Nice weighty fabrics for suits, any color, 40 to 50 inches wide. Prices from 60c. to \$2.00. An especially nice range in blues, brown, reds, reseda, greys and fawn, 52 inches. \$1.20.

WORSTED SUITINGS.

The very best wearing materials for suits, all wide, double width, from 54 to 60 inches. The very newest effects and colorings are shown to advantage in this line. Prices, \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50.

COVERT SUITINGS.

These goods are shown in medium and heavy weights in all shades, especially grey and fawn. Widths 50, 52 and 54 inches. 90c., \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 yard.

HOMESPUN AND CANVAS CLOTHS.

50 to 54 inches, all colors, particularly in light and dark greys. \$1.00, 1.25.

ONE OF OUR SPECIAL LINES, 54 and 56 inches, at 85c., \$1.00, 1.35, 1.50, 2.00 yard. These are specially recommended.

HEAVY TWEED SUITINGS.

Of English, Irish, Scotch, French and German designs, both imported and Canadian manufacture. These are very much in demand for fall wear by reason of their great durability as well as their adaptability to fashion. A Tweed is the hardest class of goods to sell among the season's goods. 40 inch widths at 30c., 50c., 60c.

44 inch widths, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

54 inch widths, \$1.50.

Also special line of 54 inch Tweeds from \$1.00 to 1.75, reduced to 68c.

UNION COSTUME CLOTH.

Dark self colors and heavy weight. These are shown in 40 inch width, at 20c.; 42 inch width, 30c.

BANNOCKBURN SUITINGS.

44 inch dark mixed colorings, excellent wearers, in 44 inch, 30c.

HEAVY SELF-COLORED MILTONS.

44 inch to 46 inches, at 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c.

The F. O. Maber Co. WINNIPEG.

The Round-Shouldered Child.

It isn't easy to grow fast and keep straight at the same time. Many a man of military erectness was a stooping, awkward figure in his teens. In such cases it is a comfort to know that this tree is not always inclined as the twig is bent. But if the boy is not making rapid growth, if he is undersized and pallid, as well as slouching, then his crookedness is the result of lack of vitality; and it can be cured, not by telling him to straighten up, but by making his muscles so strong that they will find it an easy task to keep his frame erect. It is a pity that so many kinds of farm work tend to reduce the distance between the chin and the waist, but there are certain recreations that have an opposite tendency.

One father who observed with regret that his boy was round-shouldered, said nothing to him about it, but purchased for himself a bat and small rubber ball. Then, at a leisure moment in the evening, he went out in the yard, sent the ball straight up in the air and continued to send it up without allowing it to touch the ground. The boy, who observed his father's skill with admiration, soon wished to emulate it, and found the amusement fascinating. And thus un-

consciously a loutish boy was transformed into a straight youth, with quick, alert eye and great precision of movement.

Young people object to being too frequently reminded of their personal defects, but they are universally sensitive to public opinion. I have noticed an awkward boy unconsciously straighten himself when his mother remarked that young Smith would be a handsome fellow if he only knew how to carry himself, and that nobody noticed whether the Jones boy had an ugly face or not, as he held himself so well.—E. W.

Buttermilk and Health.

But few appreciate buttermilk. It would be a sorry day for the doctors and hogs if everybody ate and drank as much buttermilk as this writer, says A. X. Hyatt in Northwestern Agriculturist. I give buttermilk considerable credit for the fact that I have never been so sick as to have a doctor come to feel my pulse and look at my tongue. I don't believe we would find half as much error and nonsense in our agricultural papers if all the editors would eat and

drink enough buttermilk. Buttermilk clears the brain and cleanses the blood.

A noted physician said not long ago that buttermilk is "a true milk pepton"—that is, milk already partially digested. It is a decided laxative, and nothing equals it in habitual constipation. It is a diuretic and is excellent for kidney troubles. It is the most refreshing and digestible of all the products of milk. Nothing is better in the treatment of diabetes. In some cases of cancer of the stomach and gastric ulcer buttermilk is the only food that can be retained. One of my neighbors spent money enough to go to the Philippines for doctors, drugs, etc., to cure his rheumatism without getting better. I told him a few barrels of nice buttermilk would drive rheumatism from his anatomy, and it was done with less than a barrel, worth about 20 cents per hundred pounds to feed hogs. I know of half a dozen in this county of buttermilk who lay their cure of their rheumatism to lopped milk and buttermilk. Any of you who think your system needs a little beer, whisky or tobacco, try a little buttermilk instead (give it a good trial) and become happier and healthier. The only stimulants this writer takes are buttermilk and lopped milk.

Summer Fairs.

Neepawa.

The Beautiful Plains district has always been noted for the general excellence of its local shows, and that held last week was quite up to expectations. The urgency of preparations for harvest and the large attendance at Winnipeg the week before made it probable that the attendance here would not be up to the mark, but there was an excellent turnout of interested spectators. The sports were good of their kind, but the stock and other produce was all attractive enough to make the show a success in every way. The most conspicuous shortage perhaps was in dairy produce, the creamery having withdrawn a good many from home dairy work. There was not much grain. A show at this season fails to do justice to the splendid quality of the crops of this district from which some of the very best wheat grown in past years has come. The roots and vegetables, favored by the season, made an excellent showing. The ladies' work and other domestic produce was ample and of high quality.

HORSES.

The decision of the directors that all stock shown must be from pure bred sires is gradually raising the general quality of the whole stock of the district. In swine especially the local breeders took high honors both at Winnipeg and Brandon. In heavy drafts, Sam McLean had 1st, T. J. Munroe 2d, for stallions; best team, Robt. Dodds. Other 1st prize winners in this class were Ben Kilburn, A. Miller, Robt. Elliot and Sam McLean.

In agricultural horses, John Gibson had best team, M. Halpenny 2nd. Other 1st prize winners were J. Montgomery, R. Johnson, W. D. Dunsmore, J. C. McKinnon, W. Card, A. Reid and S. McLean.

In the carriage class, H. Stewart was 1st for stallion, W. Willoughby for team. Other 1st prize winners were W. Willoughby, S. Benson, A. Reid, M. Halpenny, G. H. Kilburn and Dr. Leech.

In road horses, M. McLean had 1st on Hackney; S. Benson, roadster; H. Tindall for team. Other 1st prize winners were G. H. Kilburn, R. Hamilton, W. H. Collum and Dr. Leech. For stallion and three of his get, S. Benson.

CATTLE

Shorthorns led, 1st prizes going to R. Tindall, R. Scott, W. Card, J. W. Drysdale. Herd, 1 R. Scott, 2 S. Benson. In Herefords, J. Robertson was sole exhibitor. In Jerseys, W. Willoughby and B. R. Hamilton.

SWINE.

In Berkshires, J. A. McGill led, Jos. Laidler next. In Yorkshires, G. Dunn and J. E. Walker divided. In Chester Whites, C. Ianson had all. In Tamworths, L. E. Hutchinson led. In Poland Chinas, J. Robertson. For bacon hogs, S. Benson and A. Ashton.

POULTRY.

This was a capital display of the leading breeds, and the prizes were widely distributed.

GRAIN.

For the Union Bank's prize on 10 bushels Red Fyfe wheat, P. M. Stewart was 1st, M. J. Kilpatrick 2nd. Other 1st prize winners were W. Miller, W. Nelson, J. Thompson, T. J. Munroe and G. S. McGregor for grasses.

For butter, A. Park, J. Hill, R. Johnson, R. Hope, H. Tindall, J. W. Stanton and the Neepawa creamery had prizes. It was pronounced by the judges of first rate quality.

Lacombe Stock Show.

The Lacombe stock show was held on August 9th. There was a fair attendance although haying was in full swing and very many farmers stayed at home on that account.

HORSES.

Horses were not a heavy exhibit, and the general quality was not high, although some good individual animals appeared. The winner of first place in draft stallion was Hercules, a well put up Clyde shown by Robt. W. Gibson; second place was awarded to Hickory Bill, a smaller Clyde shown by Nichol & Hills. In the young stock a growthy, cleanly-made two-year-old shown by S. W. Paisley won first place. O. Palmer had a large, well-bodied one, and H. W. Metcalf a neatly-turned one. Prizes went in the order named. The three draft teams were a good lot, the prizes going to H. F. Flewelling 1st, H. Talbot 2nd, and Tice & Fortune 3rd. Winners in brood mare and foal were F. B. Watson 1st, T. E. Converse 2nd.

General purpose 2-year-olds were represented by six entries, every one of which was a good beast. These made the best ring of horses on the ground. Prizes were won by P. Talbot & Sons 1st, Watson 2nd, and Metcalf 3rd. Three general purpose teams were shown, but showed a great deal of difference in type. They were, however, a lot of good horses. Nichol & Hills won 1st, P. A. Switzer 2d, A. F. McGill 3d. First place for mare and foal went to Converse.

In light horses, Converse won 1st place on Hero Woodbine, a smoothly-turned Thoroughbred. Not many young stock were shown, but in a ring of four 2-year-olds the prizes went to Metcalf 1st, T. Talbot 2nd, and McNeill 3rd. Winners in single drivers were Miller 1st, Gourlay 2nd; in teams, Tice 1st, Puffer 2nd; brood mare, T. Talbot 1st, Watson 2nd. A number of special prizes were awarded, but drew out no new animals.

The horses were judged by J. A. Turner, Millarville.

CATTLE.

Cattle were a much better exhibit, although for different reasons a number of very good local herds were not represented. The number of breeders of pure-bred cattle who have settled about Lacombe has made this one of the very best pure-bred cattle districts in Alberta, and by some careful advances a splendid cattle show can be worked up.

In aged Shorthorn bulls 1st place went to Flewelling for a rather smooth roan, and 2nd to Col. Gregory for a very large beast. The female and young stock showed a good deal of quality throughout. A fine growthy even yearling bull was shown by A. W. Laidman. One of the best rings on the ground was that of Shorthorn bull calves. In this appeared two entries of Thos. Talbot, two of H. Talbot, and two of Laidman. They were a fine lot throughout, all reds, and the interest in judging was very keen. First and 2nd prizes went to T. Talbot and 3rd to H. Talbot. There was also a very strong string of eight Shorthorn cows by the same owners, the winners being T. Talbot 1st, H. Talbot 2nd and 3rd. Some very fine heifers were shown, with prizes to H. Talbot 1st, and T. Talbot 2nd for 2-year-olds, and Laidman 1st for yearling. Prizes for heifer calves, T. Talbot 1st and 2nd, H. Talbot 3rd. Herd prizes, T. Talbot 1st, H. Talbot 2nd, Laidman 3rd.

A very fine display of about 15 head of Herefords from the newly-established herd of Oscar Palmer was on the ground, although a herd prize was the only one given this year to the breed. The willingness of the owner to make a display of animals for which no prizes were offered is especially to be commended.

H. W. Metcalf showed a small herd of good Polled Angus and secured all the prizes in that class.

Quite a showing of grade cattle was made, but as beef and dairy cattle were thrown together in many sections, the results were not nearly so favorable as though a better division had been made. The quality of many of the grades was very high. Winners were: Cow, H. Talbot 1st and 2nd, Switzer 3rd; 2-year-old heifer, H. Talbot 1st and 2nd, Col.

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Gregory 3rd; yearling heifer, Metcalf 1st, H. Talbot 2nd, Flewelling 3rd; herd of four females, H. Talbot 1st, Flewelling 2nd. Col. Gregory showed three fine dairy cows and secured 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

W. Shorman, Souris, placed the cattle awards.

SWINE.

In pigs, P. Talbot & Sons and Switzer each showed a Berkshire sow and very fine litter, and Thos. Baird a lot of 19 good Duroc Jerseys. J. A. Turner judged the hogs.

A fall fair for the indoor classes will be held October 18th.

Prince Albert.

This was the 19th show held by the local society. In spite of considerable efforts by the directors, the display was not so large as expected, though some good animals were on the ground. In heavy drafts, McGregor & Co. had 1st for stallion, W. Little for mare and foal. In general purpose, L. Stanley, C. Fidler, A. H. Smith, W. Little and Hudson's Bay Co. had firsts. In the carriage class, A. H. Smith, G. Connor, W. Shipman, W. C. McKay, Davis & Co., Miss Shipman and Miss Carer had honors.

In pedigreed cattle, T. Courtney had several prizes for good stock, R. S. Cook following. In grades the same gentlemen were also in the front. In sheep W. Acorn had most of the prizes, and W. C. McKay in swine. In dairy produce Mrs. W. Acorn captured most prizes, followed by Mrs. Jas. Moffat and Mrs. Alston. In wheat and oats R. J. Pritchard, W. Acorn and S. Acorn took 1sts. The show of green sheaf grain was a grand one. Ladies' work made an excellent show.

Central Assiniboia Fair.

Another successful show has been held by the united societies of Indian Head, Qu'Appelle Station and Fort Qu'Appelle, demonstrating that a union show can be held by several near by societies uniting to hold one good show annually in rotation. The fair was held this year at Qu'Appelle Station on August 7 and 8. It was opened by Governor Forget in fine weather. In horses, Clydes had about all the field for agricultural purposes. In heavy draft registered stallions over 1,600 lbs., McLaughlin was 1st, Martin 2nd, J. T. Boden 3rd. In heavy draft team over 2,600 lbs., J. Booth 1st, G. McMichael 2nd. Walking team over 2,400 lbs., R. S. Johnson 1st, Booth 2nd. Other first prize winners were N. Martin, A. McMichael, T. H. Barnes, R. S. Johnston and J. Schmidt.

For agricultural horses first prizes were taken by J. Fessant, D. McLeod, A. McMichael, W. T. Holliday and T. McMichael.

In the roadster class no stallions were shown. First prize winners were W. T. Holliday, R. S. Johnson, H. F. Boyes, Dr. Seymour, J. H. McCaul. R. T. Stephen showed one Thoroughbred stallion.

In pure bred Shorthorns, J. B. Hawkes showed a very fine 3-year-old bull. Other winners in a rather light competition were T. H. and A. H. Sykes, W. Downing, C. Hill, Robt. Craig. No other beef cattle were shown.

In Ayrshires, J. C. Pope, Regina, had a nice exhibit, taking all the prizes.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, had all the prizes for Holsteins.

Some good grade cattle were shown. T. E. Gray had best dairy cow. J. C. Pope and A. B. Potter had best dairy herds.

Professor Shaw placed the awards in the cattle classes.

Sheep have been almost driven out by wolves. J. Fessant had all the prizes. There was a good exhibit of swine. A. B. Potter had a big share of the honors. Other first prize winners were T. G. Weal, J. Tait and W. J. Wyatt.

In grain a very fair exhibit was made. W. J. Wvatt, A. B. Potter, Messrs. Sykes, R. S. Johnston and S. Mitchell had 1st prizes. There were large ex-

hibits of ladies' work and domestic manufactures.

Inside the hall a beautiful display was made of agricultural produce by the Indian Head Experimental Farm

Regina.

For the first time in the history of the Regina exhibition the weather was all that could be desired. The exhibition was formally opened by Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Forget. His Honor, in a happy speech referred to the excellent crop that now was about ready for cutting and the need there was for securing a variety of wheat that would ripen a few days earlier. The grounds have been improved by the addition of excellent new horse and cattle stables, and though \$700 was spent on these, there was not anything like accommodation enough. The entries were some 300 more this year than last and the gate receipts over four times those of 1900. The attractions were largely furnished by the Mounted Police, whose clever work in wrestling on horse-back, six on a side, tent-pegging, Victoria Cross race, tug-of-war on horse-back and other evolutions caused a great deal of amusement as well as being instructive in showing what our western horses can be trained to do.

HORSES.

Heavy horses made a good exhibit. Kinnon's Clydesdale stallion, Glenfarg, always at the top, had this year to give pride of place to McLachlan's Shire horse. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, had out a big string of Clydesdales and secured many awards. Martin Brothers, Wascana, had a share of the awards. The showing of light horses was not nearly so good as that in heavy. The races were good and all seemed to enjoy the sport.

CATTLE.

A few nice Shorthorns were shown, the best of the lot being two aged bulls. In Ayrshire, J. C. Pope, Regina, showed some excellent females in good form and secured practically all the awards. Mr. Purdy showed the Ayrshire bull, Commodore, recently purchased from Alex. Wood, Souris, Man. In Holsteins, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, was present with his herd and secured his share of the prizes. Prof. Shaw judged the cattle and gave a lecture afterwards on the conformation of dairy and beef cattle.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

Despite Prof. Shaw's advice to keep a few sheep on every farm, they seem to be getting scarcer every year and none were shown this year at all. A. B. Potter, showed both Berkshires and Yorkshires, and with a few other entries made up the swine exhibit.

The exhibit of poultry was small but a good one. Some Brandon birds were present. The Lieut.-Governor sent a pair of Belgian hares.

The exhibit of dairy products proved a most striking failure. Last year there were 96 entries; this year there were barely a dozen. The reason given for this dropping off of interest is that a few butter makers in the district have become expert at manufacturing a good article and had been winning at various shows, hence the feeling became general that it was useless to show against them.

There was no wheat shown in the sack at all. Some oats were shown. Grain in the sheaf, while not a large exhibit, was a good one. The display of roots and vegetables was very fine, D. A. Purdy putting up an exhibit that would be hard to beat anywhere. The Lieut.-Governor sent a very handsome exhibit of cut flowers. Ladies' work was, as usual, very good.

Wolseley.

Wolseley had a very successful fair this year. A new grand stand has been erected and the grounds otherwise improved. The attendance was excellent and the fair a financial success. Much of the credit for this is due to the energy

of the president, A. A. Perley, and the secretary, W. P. Osler, who were, of course, backed by the directors. A lacrosse match the first day was the chief drawing card, but we could not see the sense of having a two-day show when the lacrosse match was the chief event for the first day and exhibits did not come in until the next.

HORSES.

There was a fairly good showing of horses, the strongest classes being for single drivers. In this section there were some nine or ten entries, any one of which was a good one and well worthy of an award. The judges were Mr. McLean, of Moosomin, and E. L. English, Territorial representative of the Watrous engine works.

CATTLE.

There was a very nice exhibit of Shorthorn cattle, there being four good entries for bull any age. The first prize went to A. B. Bompas, second to C. Thompson, and third to R. McLean. Bompas had the only two-year-old, and McLean first and second for two well-developed calves. Five excellent cows were out in the section for cow four years old and upward. The two cows that won first and second places were good ones. The first prize winner was a grand, roomy cow, owned by William Dixon, a cow good enough to win in almost any ring. McLean had first and Bowles second for nice yearling heifers, while a heifer calf of McLean's was an extra nice one and called forth considerable comment, being of the extra thick fleshed kind and low set. Bompas had a very fair second. Grade cows were a nice lot, though only a few were shown. McLean had the lead, F. Gates being second, while a third prize went to A. Hunt.

Sheep were confined to an exhibit of a long-wooled variety, and prizes were divided between H. Brooks and T. Copland, both of Grenfell.

The money-making porker was represented by three Berkshires.

Poultry made quite an exhibit and Barred Plymouth Rocks were a very strong class.

The butter exhibit was an excellent one, though by no means large. It was of high quality.

Of grain there was only a very small exhibit, but that of grains and grasses in the sheaf was of high quality. Vegetables were simply grand. The largest potatoes we have had the pleasure of seeing this year were there. Other vegetables were of the same excellence. As usual, the upper part of the hall was well filled with ladies' work.

Prof. Shaw judged the cattle, and his little talks as he went along were much appreciated. He also gave a lecture on conformation of the types of beef and dairy animals.

Hamiota.

This fair was held on August 7th. It was held on the society's new grounds and there was a large attendance of visitors from the surrounding country. The stock, though not numerous, was most of it of first rate excellence. The roots and vegetables were first rate and the ladies' work of special excellence.

In heavy horses, Geo. Rankin & Sons had several prizes. Other winners were J. Ross, A. C. Kemp and C. Craig. In general purpose, R. Ross, W. H. English, J. Ross and J. Anderson had first prizes. Specials for teams went to T. R. Todd and D. Whyte. For light-legged horses, D. Whyte, W. H. English, A. Eby and J. Andrews had firsts.

In Shorthorns, first prizes went to J. Anderson, A. Smith, T. Jasper and E. W. McConnell. In grades to W. H. English, R. Ross, J. Shier and A. Smith. In sheep, T. Jasper and J. Le-lond for long wools, and T. R. Todd for short wools had most of the honors.

In Berkshires, O. J. White, J. Andrews and D. A. Robertson had firsts. For other varieties, D. Whyte, J. Bray, A. E. Brown and D. A. Henderson.

In grain, G. Leith, W. Brethour, J. Park, Mrs. Hern, J. Kirk and J. Skayman had firsts.

Souris.

This fair was held on August 7th and 8th. The stock shown was excellent, garden stuff the same, and a large and fine display of ladies' work, etc., inside the hall.

In heavy draft horses, T. Gardner, J. Mair and J. Scharff had firsts. In agricultural and general purpose, J. Scharff, J. Isaac and J. Herriot had most of the prizes. In light-legged horses, G. Moffat, J. Herriot, Dr. Sher-rin and Mrs. Young were the leaders. In Shorthorns, G. L. Ferguson had about all there was going. In Holsteins, J. Herriot; in Jerseys, W. V. Edwards; in Ayrshires, A. Wood and J. Busselle.

In beef grades, S. Staples, G. L. Ferguson and Jas. Herriot, and in dairy grades, W. V. Edwards, Rev. W. Bridgman and Jas. Herriot.

In Oxford Downs, A. Wood had everything. In swine, W. V. Edwards, S. Staples and S. Whitman had first prizes.

In butter, W. V. Edwards, J. Zeigler, T. Fenwick and Mrs. J. Mair had nearly all prizes.

Moosomin.

This fair was held on August 7th. The classes were not well filled, though a lot of good stock was shown. In heavy drafts, Angus McCallum got 1st on stallion, John Webster 1st on brood mare and team. In general purpose, W. J. Galbraith, J. G. Mountney, W. Gow, W. D. Raney, J. Welster had 1st prizes. In light horses, C. Tudge was 1st for stallion. W. Bruce, R. G. Stevenson, J. Robinson, J. Fyfe and T. D. Cavanagh had firsts.

In cattle, G. Allison led for pure breeds, R. McLeod, J. F. Day and J. Ireton also taking 1st. In dairy stock, W. Pearce was to the front.

For beef grades, G. Allison had nearly all prizes, T. Gillman following. In dairy grades, D. Keown, W. J. Merrin and W. Pearce had 1sts.

In sheep, A. B. Smith had nearly all the prizes for long wool, and J. Galbraith for short wool.

In swine, A. B. Smith had all.

In grain, C. H. Clement and W. Clement had all prizes.

In butter, Mrs. W. J. Galbraith had nearly all the prizes, her makes scoring very high.

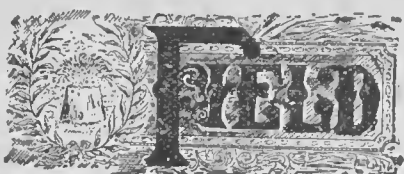


Praises Pyramid Pile Cure.

Mrs. Aaron Medron, of Savannah, Ga., writes: "I had piles and rectal trouble for years until it was unbearable any longer. As I had often seen Pyramid Pile Cure advertised I determined to try it and for two years have never ceased to congratulate myself that I did so, for I have been entirely cured of rectal troubles, and two packages of the Pyramid did it."

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no cocaine, opium nor any injurious drug whatever, and is absolutely safe, painless and never fails to cure piles in any form.

Druggists sell full sized treatment of this remedy for 50 cents.



Fall Fairs.

Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.
Hamline, Minnesota	Sept. 2 to 7.
Lethbridge	Sept. 4 to 5.
Pincher Creek	Sept. 9.
London, Ont.	Sept. 13 to 21.
Medicine Hat	Sept. 18 to 19.
Broadview	Sept. 19.
Maple Creek	Sept. 23-24.
Churehridge	Sept. 25.
Little Cut Arm & Qu'Appelle	Sept. 25.
South Saskatchewan, at St. Louis	Sept. 25.
Innisfall	Sept. 26.
Emerson	Sept. 24 and 25.
Kinistino (Carrot River)	*Sept. 27.
Logherg (Rathbury and Logherg)	*Sept. 27.
Carlyle	Sept. 28.
Fort Saskatchewan	Sept. 28.
Strathcona	*Sept. 30 or Oct. 1.
Alameda	Oct. 2.
Hartney	Oct. 2.
Moose Jaw	Oct. 2.
Olds	Oct. 2.
Russell	Oct. 2.
St. Andrews	Oct. 2-3.
Rosthern	Oct. 3.
Swan River	Oct. 3 and 4.
Carnduff	Oct. 4.
Gainsboro	Oct. 5.
Kildonan	Oct. 8-9.
Killarney	Oct. 9 and 10.
Rockwood (Stonewall)	Oct. 9 and 10.
Lacombe (Fall Fair)	Oct. 18.
Oak Lake	Oct. 18.
Stirling	Not decided.

*Approximately.

Crop Estimates.

Just as we went to press the government issued a statement that the reports of the crop correspondents show that the estimate for the three principal crops of the province are as follows:—

	Acres.	Yield per Acre. Bush.	Total Yield. Bush.
Wheat	2,011,835	24.28	48,857,255
Oats	689,950	43.78	30,206,775
Barley	191,009	33.68	6,433,919

Total grain crop. 85,497,949

Further particulars will be issued shortly. This estimate places the yield very high, and it will be an excellent thing for the country if it is true. There are not wanting men who place a much lower average as the probable yield. In many places the heads are not as well filled as they should be for such heavy straw as there is this year. One man who has excellent facilities for knowing the exact state of affairs all over the country estimates that the crop will not average over 20 bushels per acre. Threshing will be on soon, and then a more accurate estimate can be made of the crop. In the meantime it will be wisdom on the part of farmers not to build on too heavy a yield.

The effects of a good crop here are being already noticed in the east. Business is much brisker owing to greater demands for goods from this country. Another thing that is likely to occur is the lowering of the rates of interest, for if the farmers pay up their loans and interest promptly there will be a lot of money to invest and rates will be lowered. Land values here are likely to increase because land that will pay for itself in one year is going to be appreciated more than ever.

Representatives of fourteen farmers' elevators met recently in Winnipeg and formed an association. A committee composed of Messrs. J. Riddell, M.P.P., Rosebank; Greives, Gretna, and Kernighan, Carman, drew up a set of regulations, which will henceforth regulate the proceedings of the association. The following directors were elected: S. Umphrey, Miami, president; Jas. Riddell, Rosebank, vice-president; T. Kernighan, Carman, secretary, and Messrs. A. Morrison, Carman; J. Stewart, Holland; A. C. Chavtor, Roland; J. Friesen, Winkler, executive committee.

The Philosophy of Breaking and Backsetting.

To understand properly what scientific teachers would call the "rationale" of the work we do, is a great help to doing it so as to secure the very best results. To understand, in the first place, just what we want to accomplish, to be able also to do the mechanical part of the work in the best way and also to know the reason why we prefer one way of doing it in preference to any other are all means to practical profit that no sensible man will neglect to enquire into. The present is just the season at which such an inquiry into the "reason why" of breaking, and backsetting should have special interest for the pioneer farmers of the west.

Men who get their ideas on this subject from the experience of older lands, where grass has been grown as a rotation crop, would naturally begin here to work on the same methods. But universal experience has fully demonstrated that for all places where the country is covered with a compact sod the old world method of plowing grass four or five inches deep has led to very unsatisfactory results. Where the land is covered with scrub, or, as in some parts of Northern Alberta, more abundant rainfall and consequent rankness of vegetation have made the natural surface much more open, it may be all right to plow an average depth of, say, four inches one year and seed on that next spring.

But limited rainfall on naturally well-drained land covered only with grass and weedy plants, has created a sod closely matted with dry roots, which will, if well managed, make choice food for grain crops, and the kernel of the problem to be solved is how to rot that sod so as to get most good out of it. Angus Mackay has made it very plain that a brome grass sod on his land, which has taken about three years to form, will hardly rot under three years more of grain cropping, and therefore he values brome more than any other grass as a means of holding the soil together when the winds of spring would otherwise blow the best of that soil away. But the sod of the virgin prairie represents many years' growth, and the roots which compose that sod are hard and woody in proportion; therefore, the very first thing to be aimed at is to rot that sod enough to make it fit to nourish a wheat crop next year.

Men with proper insight know very well that there are very great differences in the nutritive value of the sod on the same half section. The soil is the same, the plants it produces are the same, but we hear of cases in which land broken twenty years ago made 40 bushels an acre, while the portions of the very same land, or say school lands alongside, when broken now, perhaps more skillfully than was the case in old times, will now produce only 25 bushels. The fertility has somehow gone out of it, and that land, after its long rest, is worth less relatively than it was twenty years ago.

That this is correct plenty of people know. We are confident that prairie fires are largely to blame for this loss of fertility. Old, half-rotting vegetation on the top of old sod is a perfect storehouse of nitrogen, but burn it over once or twice and you have destroyed enough nitrogen to feed several crops of wheat. Instead of that rotting vegetation, with its rich store of nitrogen, the ideal wheat food, you have a thin growth of vegetation, and your best skill can never take out of the roots of that vegetation the plant food which, so far as your interests are concerned, has been wasted on the desert air. Few people have any idea of the mischief done by a prairie fire to the crop-producing power of the land over which it has swept. Have you seen it yourself? There is hardly any part of the prairie that has not been fire-swept more than once, and the country at large is just that much poorer to-day.

Well, that prairie sod, such as it is, must be broken. What is the best time to do it? All experience again says

just as soon as the roots begin to swell with the sap to produce another season's growth. The man who undertakes to break in September just the same way as he would do in May or June will by and by find out the rank unwisdom of his work. The sap has gone up to produce another year's crop of vegetation, and, instead of rotting, it gets in a manner cured, and even when cut up by the harrow in the old days, lumps of dry sod were kicking round for years, till a season of summer fallow came to reduce them into profitable mould. But when that sod is caught with green sap in it and a turf about 2½ inches thick is sliced off and turned neatly over, a very different process is started. The bacteria, on whose united industry so much of the nutritive value of plant food depends, but which were checked by adverse conditions in that tough old sod, begin to get in their full work at the season when they multiply in myriads because finding full scope for their breeding and feeding operations. And when the backsetting plow comes along in late summer or fall, aided most likely by the disc harrow, the whole of that old sod is put in the way through which it can furnish food for one crop of choice wheat. Bit by bit that mass of roots, almost woody in their texture, is reduced into humus and supplies food for continuous crops of grain. But for the ravages of prairie fires, there would have been much better yields of grain with a less outlay of labor. Through folly and thoughtlessness one-third or more of the original fertility of that old prairie turf has been destroyed.

There are men actually farming to-day who have started a prairie fire to quietly burn off the too rank herbage of their new land, that think themselves very good farmers. And there are others who have hardly ever given a thought to the reason why one man with a properly equipped brain outfit to guide his work grows well off and prosperous, while others round him can barely scrape a livelihood. They know well enough how to work, but they laugh at the few people who are always puzzling over the why and wherefore of every process they put their hand to. There is plenty of room here for an agricultural college, but it does not need a college to make farming a good deal more profitable and pleasant than it now is to most of us. The self-educator, the man who does a lot of thinking over the work he undertakes, can take much more pleasure and profit out of his work than is possible for any other kind of farming. He has done good breaking and backsetting inside his own skull, and there is no more profitable kind of farming on this planet.

The soil is not only a medium in which plants may grow and in which they may send out their roots to find the food in the manure which the farmer applies to the land. It is something more. It is a vast and inexhaustible store of food for the crops, and the plow, and more especially the harrow, are used not so much to make a bed of soft soil in which the seed may be deposited, but—of far more importance—to cause the soil to give up some of its store of food for the crops.

Agricultural College Commission.

Readers of The Farmer will be pleased to read in full the text of the order-in-council appointing a commission to make inquiries about an agricultural college for Manitoba. The following is a copy:—

Whereas the province of Manitoba possesses a large area of arable land, an intelligent cultivation of which it is desirable to foster and encourage; And whereas it has been urged upon the attention of the government that great benefits would accrue to those at present engaged and hereafter to engage in agricultural pursuits by establishing and conducting within the province a college or institution wherein scientific and practical knowledge, applicable to agriculture, would be afforded;

DUCK SHOOTING

OPENS

SEPTEMBER 1st.

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WINNIPEG.

And whereas the question of establishing and maintaining such an institution, together with its radiating benefits, is one involving and connected with the good government of the province, and the conduct of part of the public business thereof, and it is desirable, prior to action being taken in the premises, that the fullest possible inquiry be made with regard thereto, as hereinafter provided.

On the recommendation of the honourable the Minister, the committee advise,

1.—That pursuant to provisions of chapter 22 of the revised statutes of Manitoba, a commission be issued, addressed to the following named persons, that is to say: Reverend Principal Patrick, J. A. M. Atkins, K.C., The Hon. Thomas Greenway, Harvie C. Simpson, of Virden; George H. Halse, of Brandon; John S. Miller, of Manitou; and Harry Irwin, of Neepawa, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon:

(a) The wisdom and advisability of establishing and maintaining an agricultural college in the province of Manitoba.

(b) The best method of conducting or operating such an institution.

(c) The probable cost thereof.

(d) Such other matters or things connected with or growing out of the subject of inquiry as will afford to the said commissioners the fullest possible information and material to enable them to report fully and comprehensively upon all and singular the premises.

2.—That power and authority be conferred upon the said commissioners to summons before them any party or witnesses, and to require them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as they may deem requisite for the full and complete inquiry and report upon the subject matter aforesaid.

3.—That the said commissioners shall at their first meeting appoint one of their number to be and to act as chairman of the commission during the sittings thereof.

4.—That the said commissioners report to the said Minister upon the subject of inquiry (transmitting at the same time all the evidence taken and information derived) with all reasonable and convenient dispatch.

5.—That the commissioners, subject to the approval of said Minister, be empowered to employ such clerical or other assistance as may be necessary.

6.—That the said commissioners for their services be each paid a sum equal to the amount respectively expended for travelling, living and other incidental and necessary expenses.

Brandon Binder Twine Industry.

Success seems to be assured the proposed binder twine factory at Brandon. The shares of the company have been offered the public and are selling very rapidly. As no one can own more than five shares, and each share is \$20, it will readily be seen that no one can acquire a controlling interest in the company by buying up shares. The success which has attended the binder twine factories in Ontario lends encouragement to the promoters of this factory. Being right on the ground where so much twine is used annually, there should be a good market for all the twine that can be manufactured. As the raw material is brought from across the Pacific to the east to be manufactured and then shipped west again, it stands to reason that there is room for good dividends. We understand the C. P. R. have agreed to lay down the raw material here from Manila at as low a rate as at any eastern factory. Stock has been selling rapidly and every one spoken to seems to think the move a good one. The directors are well known local men, and in such efficient hands the company should be a success.

Plant Breeding.

The art, science and mystery of evolving new varieties of plants and animals has within the last 100 years had many theoretical and practical elucidators. In our issue for October 5, 1900, we quoted from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture for March, 1832, what was then set forth by Mr. Gorrie, "On the means of obtaining new varieties of agricultural seeds by impregnation." The writer of that paper had evidently got hold of the very same idea which has since been so successfully followed out by our modern plant breeders, and which is justly designated by Prof. McAlpine as "one of the greatest scientific discoveries of the century."

This most valuable discovery has now got beyond the pioneer stage and one of its most capable exponents all through has been Willett M. Hays, Professor of Agriculture in the State Agricultural College of Minnesota. It is now some fifteen years since we made the acquaintance of Professor Hays, and a partial knowledge of the kind of work which he has done so much both scientifically and experimentally to advance this his favorite study towards perfection. Professor Hays has the faculty of blending science and felicitous theorizing with careful and continuous practical experimentation, and we were therefore pleased to learn that the U. S. Department of Agriculture had requested him to furnish for publication an up-to-date account of the present position of the question of plant breeding. An early copy of this paper is before us as we write, and it is not flattering but plain fact to say that this paper is the very best we have seen from his pen. It covers 72 octavo pages, besides several illustrative plates. Within this moderate compass Professor Hays has summarized the best points of previous workers in the same field, at home and abroad, followed by carefully detailed descriptions and illustrations of the methods on which he has worked for the last ten years doing his own full share in the development of agricultural plant breeding. All that is said and so well said in this ably written bulletin on plant breeding is well worth the careful reading of all students, and we trust many of our readers may be reckoned among that class. Meantime we give as a specimen of Mr. Hays' style and matter some parts of his very attractive paper.

Man has been slow to recognize that plant life is in a wonderful manner subject to his control. The results of breeding and the science of breeding have come forward slowly and unobtrusively. Many of the facts are not only of great interest, but of great value to the breeder. The known facts of animal and plant breeding, as wrought out in extensive practice and the visible results of the work are for the present time of paramount economic importance. In many of its lines public money invested in experimental work may be made to yield to the country a hundred or a thousand fold. The plant improvements of most prominence are recent, and the men who have done the best work have written but little. They have worked more with plants than with theories about them, and the facts now known give greater encouragement for far-reaching results than outsiders have any idea of. Individual investigators can seldom give all the time and care necessary to attain reliable results, and it therefore becomes the duty of the state to take up the work. Special varieties will often be found adapted to limited areas, and that part of the work must also have proper attention.

Besides being of great economic importance, plant breeding is also a most fascinating study. But students are tempted to go over and work for seed firms, who often offer greater immediate rewards than does the government. Germany devotes great time and capital to the work of seed production, going far beyond America in this line.

Some amateurs have made a good deal of money by producing specialties and selling them at good prices, and many discoveries may be expected in this way. The great system of American experiment stations has well begun

the work, and from them in the future much valuable work may reasonably be expected.

The economic results of some things already done are most encouraging. In ten years the Minnesota station has by careful breeding and selection produced a new variety of wheat which yielded nearly 25 per cent. more grain on the University farm than its parent variety, Bluestem, which is the best generally grown in the State. In the five years from 1895 to 1899, both inclusive, the new variety, Minnesota No. 169, has made an average annual yield of 28.5

bushels against an average for the same years by the parent variety of 23.2. If by breeding new and suitable varieties we can increase the yield only one bushel per acre, we would still have an increased value for the world's crop of \$100,000,000. One-tenth of one per cent. of that sum spent on skilled breeding would be more than sufficient to produce a much greater increase than one bushel per acre. It may take a good many years before we can realize what it is possible to improve on the one item of wheat in the way of increased production by the results of skilled

breeding, but from what we already know such prospects are not at all illusory.

Corn is much more open to natural fertilization than wheat, and by careful selection in the field as well as by greater attention to skilled breeding results equally satisfying may confidently be looked for. The percentage of sugar in beets has been nearly doubled by careful and scientific breeding in which Vilmorin was the most conspicuous figure.

The Population of the Dominion.

The first official bulletin of the census gives the population of the Dominion as 5,338,883, an increase of 505,644 over that of 1891. The population by provinces is as follows:—

City.	1891.	1901.
British Columbia..	98,173	190,000
Manitoba..	152,506	246,464
New Brunswick ..	321,263	331,093
Nova Scotia..	450,396	459,116
Ontario..	2,114,321	2,167,978
Prince Edward Island ..	109,078	103,258
Quebec..	1,488,535	1,620,974
Territories ..	66,799	145,000
Unorganized districts..	32,168	75,000

These returns are not quite complete, for the returns for the extreme northern portions of Ontario and Quebec and the unorganized territories of Arthabasca, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava, and Yukon have not been received as yet.

It must be admitted that the returns are somewhat disappointing in that the Dominion as a whole does not show a more substantial increase in population. The increase in the western provinces is very gratifying, but that made in the east is very small. After having enjoyed a few years of increasing prosperity it was naturally expected that the population would be much greater than it is.

The population of some of the leading cities is as follows:—

Sity.	1891.	1891.
Montreal ..	220,181	266,820
Toronto ..	181,220	207,971
Quebec ..	63,090	68,934
Ottawa ..	41,154	59,902
Hamilton ..	48,980	52,550
Winnipeg ..	25,639	42,336
Halifax ..	38,495	40,787
St. John ..	39,179	40,711
London ..	31,977	37,983
Victoria ..	16,841	20,821
Kingston ..	19,263	18,043
Vancouver ..	13,709	26,196
Calgary ..	3,876	4,894
Brandon ..	3,778	5,738

The details of Manitoba are as follows:—

Counties.	Families.	Dwellings.	Population.
	1891-1901.	1891-1901.	1891-1901.
Brandon ..	5870-8143	5638-8038	25575-38742
Lisgar ..	6408-8233	6310-8134	28585-43505
Macdonald ..	4867-7418	4850-7303	22776-36090
Marquette ..	2845-7053	2784-6966	13123-31458
Provencher ..	2769-4428	2614-4333	15160-24578
Selkirk ..	4053-5335	4050-5149	21339-28038
Winnipeg ..	4974-7980	4544-7490	25639-42336

Old Times at Melita.

From a prize essay by C. F. Campbell, Melita, written for the local Pioneers' Association we call the following notes:—

Direct railroad communication with Melita was only secured ten years ago. Before that wheat had to be hauled to Brandon, Deloraine, or Virden. In the first years crops occasionally grew too rank and got frozen, and the man who had to sell a load of that at Virden for 35 cents felt it rather rough, the crop barely covering the expenses. The crop of 1883 was cut by C. S. Dobbyn with the only binder in the settlement. Next year A. M. Campbell bought another binder costing \$350. C. S. Dobbyn also owned the first threshing machine. A good team of horses cost from \$450 to \$600. Good grade cows from \$85 to \$100. Hens were \$1 a head. Oats were in 1882 hard to get at \$2 a bushel, and flour \$8 a bag. Rough lumber about \$65 per thousand. There was good stuff in many of the old timers, and they still have an honored place in the community.

Knocks Once.

Fortune knocks once at every man's door. In other words there is a time in the life of every man, which, if taken advantage of, will lead to success. Its the taking advantage of one's opportunities that brings wealth. A few drops of water create the source from which great rivers flow. So, too, the expenditure of small sums of money economically will teach lessons that in time will bring you added wealth. The economical use of money is suggested in every advertisement we insert in this paper. You are sure to be satisfied with what you buy, if you are not, say so, and you can exchange what you have bought for other goods or have your money returned, if you prefer.

Our Mail Order System.

Leaves no excuse to anyone for paying the large profit necessary for the maintenance of the retail store. Here we have an organization handling everything to eat, wear and use, where expenses are cut down to such a minimum that the consumer is brought face to face with the lowest prices possible. Ours is not a mere machine to receive and deliver goods; it goes further. It is full of creative energy, seeking to better the standard of living and keep your confidence.

No City Trade.

We do an exclusive Mail Order business, filling no orders except such as reach us through the mails. We have no facilities for meeting personal shoppers, employ no salesmen, and can give no attention to city business. All our efforts are directed to filling the orders of out-of-Winnipeg customers at the lowest figures possible, and this takes up all our time.

How can houses who hire clerks to idle around half their time waiting for customers to turn up expect to sell as closely as we can? Does it appear reasonable that they could possibly do so?

See now why we undersell all competition. Send us in your orders.

Money-Saving Book.

Our complete Catalogue is just about ready for distribution. If you wish to make the contents of your pocket book go as far as possible, 'twill pay you to send for one. Free for the asking.

The F. O. Maber Co.

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Fall Wheat in Alberta.

The growing of fall wheat is fast being extended in Alberta, especially in the southern part of the territory. It is not much more than a decade ago that a Mr. Willock, of Pincher Creek, brought in a pocketful of Red Chaff Clawson and sowed it, being, perhaps, the first person to raise a crop of fall wheat in the Territories. As it proved a success, its cultivation was continued, and in a year or two he had several bushels. Then Chas. Kettles and A. M. Morden secured seed from him and commenced also to raise the crop. Gradually others followed, until now at Pincher Creek there may be said to be a fall wheat boom. And up to the present the whole crop is the product of that first handful.

A Farmer representative who was recently at that town interviewed Messrs. Kettles and Morden regarding their success. (Mr. Kettles, by the way, published a very interesting letter in our Christmas issue on this subject, which letter no doubt most of our readers will remember.) He has been growing fall wheat about ten years and has never had a failure, the yield having gone as high as 63 bushels per acre. He advocates early sowing, and would recommend that the crop always be in the ground before the end of the first week in August. In fact, he would sow any time after July 15th. In this way the plant gets a strong, deep root before the frost comes, and the heavy top forms a splendid mulch, which holds the snow and protects the plant from undue exposure. When extremely rank, it may be pastured off slightly in the fall. Mr. Kettles is more of a stockman than farmer, and intends hereafter to raise fall wheat as a fodder crop. He will cut it when just commencing to ripen, and thinks he can raise an average of about four tons of feed to the acre.

Mr. Morden sows his wheat a little later than does Mr. Kettles, claiming hereby to secure a better sample. (Mr. Kettles, by the way, does not agree with him on this point.) He finds it generally ripens about three or five days after the date of sowing. He advises sowing about August 15th. Up to the present he has not sown except on land which had been previously cropped, but instances were cited where a year ago crops were sown on breaking, and this fall he intends to sow a piece on this year's breaking. A heavy yield has generally been secured, as much as 700 bushels being raised one season from 15 acres of well-manured land. We might mention in passing that when at Mr. Morden's we were shown a diploma which he won on spring wheat, oats and barley grown by him at Pincher Creek and shown at the Chicago World's Fair.

Of later years a number of other men about this place have gone in for fall wheat growing. Last year J. B. Miller harvested 1,200 bushels of beautiful grain from 27 acres, and he has now 150 acres of standing crop. Some of the Mormons at Cardston, Magrath and Stirling are also making a success of fall wheat, besides some of the farmers further northward. We have at present very little information regarding any experiments in Northern Alberta, but fall wheat has been raised in some places in that part of the territory also.

The land department of the C. P. R., through its commissioner, W. Toole, of Calgary, has interested itself in the introduction of new seed, and is this year distributing a consignment of Kansas Red amongst Alberta farmers.

So far we do not know of any thoroughly conducted milling tests having been made of Alberta-grown fall wheat, but last year a Calgary milling firm made a very good offer to one man for his entire crop in order to secure enough to make a special run.

There are other features besides a satisfactory yield which make fall wheat of special interest to Southern Alberta farmers. As the land may be prepared for sowing during the slack season before having and the cutting comes on before the other harvest is ready, it will prove a convenient crop to handle. Not

only that, but in other respects its habits are advantageous in the farm economy of a district such as this. The constant and strong wind is a very serious obstacle to the summer fallow system which has been found so successful in other parts of the country. Fall-plowed land, too, is very badly blown by winter winds. The questions then arise as to how crops of any extent are to be got in in time on spring plowing to escape fall frosts and what process is to be followed to clear the land of the common annual weeds which experience has proven are sure to crowd in. By having his wheat fall-sown the farmer will find the rush of spring work to be greatly relieved; and if the land for wheat be plowed in June before any of the weeds have matured their seeds, then followed by intelligent surface cultivation, the surface will have become somewhat packed down and a good crop of weeds is likely to be killed off. This will not leave the loose earth long exposed. If plowing has to be detained, and any early ripening weeds be present it might be necessary to run the mower over some time before plowing. The weeds which come on with the wheat will almost all be nipped off by the fall frosts, and a clean crop will be left for next year. For such plants as wild oats this system will mean sure death, although stink weed and other winter annuals would thrive on such treatment. We might predict, incidentally, that if stink weed ever secures a

good hold in Southern Alberta it will, for obvious reasons, be more difficult to eradicate than almost any where else. And, we are sorry to say, it is not a stranger.

D. W. McCuaig is reported to have done the first threshing on the Portage Plains. Ten acres of oats were threshed, yielding at the rate of 60 bushels per acre.

The U. S. crop report for August shows a large falling off from previous estimates, excessive heat and drouth being the main cause, though in the south-east and along the coast heavy rainfall was the cause of serious loss. Kansas lost 55 points in July. The hard red wheat used in making macaroni is found to be one of the best drouth-resisting crops in the States. The average haul of the American farmer in getting his crop to market is 12 miles. This is a much worse state of things than we have now in Manitoba, where little more than half that distance will soon be the average.

Never be satisfied with even your best work; if you are you will not do it.

Nothing so tends to coarsen a woman generally as carelessness about her personal appearance in the privacy of her home or of her apartments. However limited her means, if she clings to the determination always to appear well at home, she will find later on that she has preserved the root of good taste that will blossom forth delightfully in more prosperous days.

The Hancock Disc Plow.

In our last issue we reported the trials made near Winnipeg, before several highly competent observers, of the working of this plow. Among those who witnessed some of those tests were several western farmers and implement dealers, who were of opinion that the soil of which the Regina district is an average sample would most likely prove much more difficult to deal with successfully than that of the Red River Valley. Both Mr. Hancock and Mr. Maw were equally eager to secure a test as severe as could be made and took their plow west for that purpose. To their surprise they found the land, which, by the way, is a fair average sample of the quality of the whole country from Indian Head to Moose Jaw, of a peculiar texture, calculated to test to the utmost the fitness of the new implement. There is not a particle of grit in the land and along with that there is usually a heavy growth of rose bushes and other roots, which makes it very difficult for any plow to operate and do good work with satisfaction. They were not disappointed either in the nature of the soil or in the way the plow went through it. It showed such superior fitness for grappling with the before mentioned peculiarities that its rivals were never in it.

The first test was made on the farm of R. Alexander, a well known and suc-

average draft of 1,150 lbs. to do the work. On the same ground the Hancock double disc cut 6½ deep, 24½ wide with an average draft of 498 lbs. One of the witnesses of this contest was C. A. Browning, who owns a Canton double disc plow, and was offered \$5 to go and bring it for trial in the presence of the same witnesses, which he did. This plow cut 4½ in. deep, 24 wide, with a draft of 1,400 lbs. The Hancock followed with a cut 7x24 and a draft of 750 lbs. These trials were witnessed by Robt. Williams, C. A. Browning, R. Alexander and others, all of Regina, as well as the before-mentioned implement man.

So satisfied is Mr. Maw with the quality of the plow and its fitness for any soil to be found in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, that he has secured from Mr. Hancock the control of its manufacture and sale for the Dominion of Canada. He has left, along with Mr. Hancock, for Chatanooga, Tenn., and other points, where the plow is now being made, so as to get posted on the details of its make-up, which will if possible be done in Winnipeg.

After going round among those factories and picking up the best points regarding the construction of the Hancock plow, Mr. Maw will take in the Buffalo and Toronto exhibitions. He expects that by the time he gets back to Winnipeg a carload of southern made plows will have reached the city for distribution among the gentlemen who



THE HANCOCK DISC PLOW ON TRIAL AT REGINA.

cessful farmer, about a mile and a half northwest of Regina. A Moline sulky plow, called by its makers the "Good Enough," was first put to work. It cut a furrow 6 inches deep and 14 wide, taking an average draft of 804 lbs. The Hancock double disc, cutting 6 x 24 inches, made an average draft of 508 lbs. These records should be quite good enough to satisfy any farmer, but a still more severe test was still forthcoming. A piece of land about a mile north of Regina was pointed out which it was thought would be as difficult to deal with as anything to be found in the Territories. On this land the Moline "Good Enough" and Hancock plows were again tried against each other. For a cut of 5½ x 14 inches the Moline needed a draft of 908 lbs., the Hancock for 6½ x 24½ a draft of 498 lbs. Among those present while this test was being made were Senator Perley, Wolseley, C. C. Rigby, Indian Head, M. M. Freel, R. Alexander and a well-known implement man, whose name we now withhold, all of Regina, any one of whom is prepared to testify to the accuracy of the above test. The best proof of the favorable impression left on their minds is that the Senator and four of the others have since sent in orders for one plow each.

A trial against rival disc plows was then asked for. A single disc plow, whose name is for the present withheld by special request, was first put up and cut a furrow 6 inches x 15, taking an

average draft of 1,150 lbs. to do the work. In fact, orders are now coming in daily and a good many Hancock disc plows will be at work here this fall.

He Hated Long Prayers.

"It happened," said the colonel, "that there were two colored preachers inhabiting cells in the penitentiary at Frankfort at the same time. If I remember aright, both were sentenced for polygamy, but old Sam was a Methodist parson, while old Jake was of the Baptist faith. It seems that old Sam had done something to greatly offend the warden, and the punishment decided on was an old-fashioned flogging. Some weeks after the affair came off, Rev. Sam, whom I had known from boyhood, was telling me about it."

"I didn't mind de whippin' so much, Mars Jack, ef it hadn't been for de way old Jake acted. You see, de warden he said to me: 'Sam, I've gwine to whip you, and 'low de whippin' will do you a whole heap uv good. I've gwine to let old Jake pray fer you, and de blows will continue to fall on your black hide while Jake's pra'r is a goin' on. When he comes to a final stop, den de punishment will likewise end.'"

"Land sakes, Mars Jack, I knowed it was all up wid me den, for dat ignorant old nigger never did know when it was time to get up off'n his knees! De fac dat a po' human bein' was in distress wasn't gwine to make a bit o' difference wid him. Well, sir, it was jes' like I 'spected it'd be. Dey hrought me out, and old Jake, de old villun, started in, and as fast as he prayed de warden come down on me wid a whipp cut like a knife. I never did want to hear a pra'r come to an end so had in my life, but it weren't any use. Every time I thought he was mos' through old Jake took a fresh hold, and down come de ficks harder'n ever. Shorely it seemed to me like he prayed a month, and, Mars Jack, I wants to tell you right now dat I am sot against long pra'rs for de rest uv my life."—Washington Post.

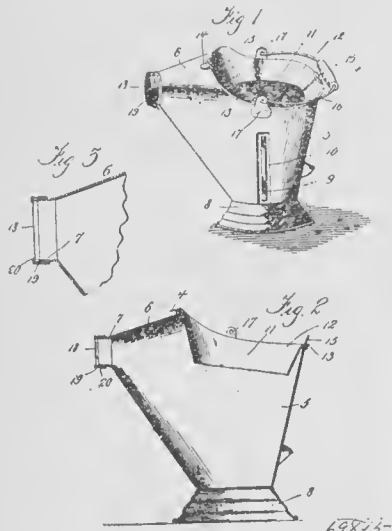
Patents of Interest.

Reported by Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Que., and Washington, D.C.

MILK PAIL AND STRAINER.

Fortunat Malouin, Quebec, Canada, 7th January, 1901; 6 years. (Filed 23rd November, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. A milk pail and strainer comprising a body having a spout terminating in an annular mouth flange, and a threaded cap detachably screwed to the mouth flange and provided with a strainer, substantially as described. 2nd. A milk pail and strainer comprising a body having a spout and an enlarged opening at its upper side, a flaring strainer frame provided with

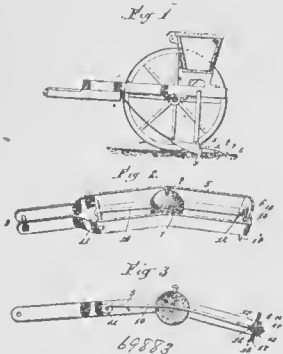


a bead or flange, and with a lip, and adapted to be seated upon the top edge of the pail, and a strainer secured in the lower portion of the strainer frame, substantially as described. 3rd. As a new article of manufacture, a pail and strainer comprising a body having a spout terminating in a threaded mouth flange, and also provided with a vertical window, and a threaded cap having a strainer and screwed detachably to the mouth flange, and a strainer frame seated removably within a large opening in the upper portion of the pail body and also provided with the strainer, substantially as described.

SEEDING MACHINE.

William Watson Moorby, Melita, Manitoba, 15th January, 1901; 6 years. (Filed 7th December, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a seeder, the combination with a seed planting device, of a cover attachment connected pivotally thereto, said attachment comprising a frame, a suitable blade on the rear portion of said frame, and a pressure weight mounted on the frame intermediate of the end portions thereof, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 2nd. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, the combination of a travelling frame having means for pivotally connecting the same with a seeding machine, a covering blade, and a pressure weight shiftably mounted in the frame between said blade and the pivotal attaching means, substantially as and for the purposes described. 3rd. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, a trailing frame bent at a point intermediate of its length and having means for pivotally connecting the same with a seeding machine, combined with a blade mounted on the frame at the rear portion thereof, and a pressure device carried by the frame, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, the combination of a suitable carrier, a blade connected adjustably thereto, and a pressure device, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, the combination with a suitable carrier, of a longitudinal rod or bar, a blade clamped adjustably to said carrier, and a pressure weight shiftably mounted on the rod or bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

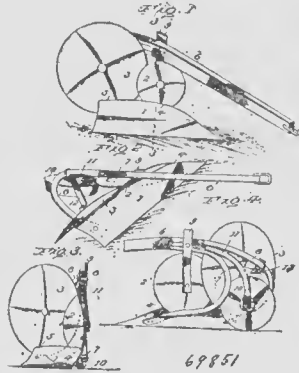


posers described. 3rd. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, a trailing frame bent at a point intermediate of its length and having means for pivotally connecting the same with a seeding machine, combined with a blade mounted on the frame at the rear portion thereof, and a pressure device carried by the frame, substantially as and for the purposes described. 4th. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, the combination of a suitable carrier, a blade connected adjustably thereto, and a pressure device, substantially as and for the purposes described. 5th. In a seed coverer for seeding machines, the combination with a suitable carrier, of a longitudinal rod or bar, a blade clamped adjustably to said carrier, and a pressure weight shiftably mounted on the rod or bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

PLOUGH.

Matthew Lyman Roberts, Watertown, South Dakota, 15th January, 1901; 6 years. (Filed 5th December, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. In a plough, and in combination with a share, front and rear discs co-operating with the share, the forward portion of the rear disc overlapping the rear portion of the forward disc, substantially as set forth. 2nd. In a plough, and in combination with the share, front and rear discs of different diameters, the forward disc being the smaller and having its rear portion overlapping the front portion of the rear disc, substantially as set forth. 3rd. In combination with the share of a plough having its upper front and rear edge portions curved, front and rear discs having their lower concave faces snugly fitting the corresponding edge portions of the share, the rear disc being of larger diameter than the front disc and having its front portion overlapping the rear part of the front disc, substantially as set forth. 4th. In a plough, front and rear standards connected

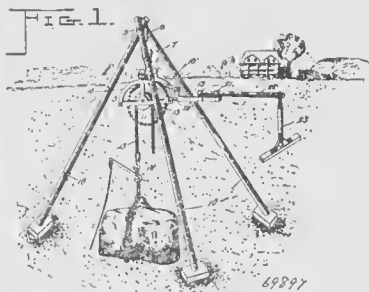


at their upper ends to the beam, the front standard being about in the plane of said beam and the rear standard curving laterally, a share secured at its ends to the end portions of the said standards and having its upper front and rear edge portions curved, and front and rear concave convex discs overlapping and having the lower portion of their concave faces snugly fitting the corresponding curved edges of the said share, substantially as set forth. 5th. In combination, a beam having a front, a rear and an intermediate standard branching therefrom, a share secured to the terminal portions of the front and rear standards, front and rear discs co-operating with the share in the manner set forth, and a furrow wheel journalled to the lower end of the intermediate standard and located between the front and rear standards, substantially as specified.

RAISING DEVICE.

Uldaric Godlu, Montreal, Quebec, 15th January, 1901, 6 years. (Filed 10th December, 1900.)

Claim.—1st. An apparatus of the class described, comprising a supporting frame, another frame suspended therefrom, a chain wheel mounted in the suspended frame and provided with a ratchet wheel, a chain fitted to the chain wheel, and a lever having a feed pawl which engages with the ratchet wheel, substantially as described. 2nd. An apparatus of the class described, comprising a frame, a chain wheel mounted therein and provided with a ratchet wheel, a chain fitted to said chain wheel, an angular lever fulcrumed in the frame, a feed pawl pivoted to the short arm of said angular lever and engaging with the ratchet wheel, and a check pawl pivoted to the frame above the ratchet wheel and engaging by gravity with



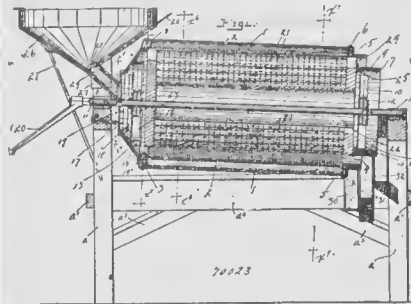
the latter, substantially as described. 3rd. An apparatus of the class described, comprising a tripod frame having a suspension hook, a suspended frame having an eye plate engaging with said hook, a chain wheel mounted in the suspended frame and provided with a ratchet wheel, a lifting chain, an angular lever fulcrumed in the suspended frame and provided with clips on its long arm, a feed pawl pivoted to the short arm of said angular lever and engaging with the ratchet wheel, a check pawl pivoted to the suspended frame and also engaging with the ratchet wheel, and a handle bar held removably by the clips on the angular lever and having a depending length, substantially as described.

GRAIN SEPARATOR.

George C. Beeman, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 29th January, 1901; 6 years. (Filed 26th December, 1900.)

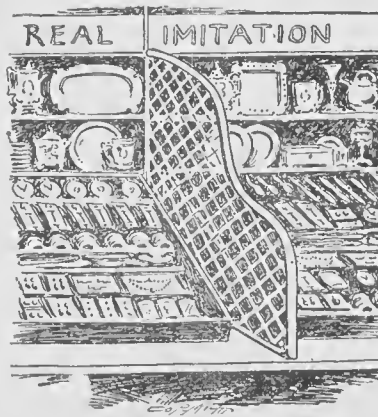
Claim.—1st. In a rotary separator, the combination with a receiving screen, of a

gathering screen within said receiving screen, which gathering screen is spiral in cross section, and which receiving screen is provided with an opening for the admission of stock into one end thereof, while under rotation, and with an opening in its other end for the discharge of the stock, whereby a continuous feed of the stock therethrough and separation thereof is afforded, substantially as described. 2nd. In a rotary separator, the combination with a receiving screen, of a gathering screen inside said receiving screen, which gathering screen is spiral in cross section and delivers to a central collecting spout, and which receiving screen is provided with admission and discharge openings respectively in its upper and lower ends, and a feed device for supplying a continuous feed of the stock to said receiving screen while it is under rotation, substantially as described. 3rd. In a rotary separator, the combination with a receiving screen, of a gathering screen inside said receiving screen, which gathering screen is spiral in cross section, and is made up of two approximately concentric spiral leaves or sections starting from diametrically opposite points near the axis of said receiving screen for affording a central gathering spout and terminating at diametrically opposite points on the inner surface of said receiving screen for co-operation therewith, substantially as described. 4th. In a rotary separator, the combination with a receiving screen mounted to rotate on an inclined axis, of a gathering screen within said receiving screen, which gather-



ing screen is made up of two or more spiral sections terminating at their inner edges in imperforate trough sections that make up a complete central gathering spout or trough, and which receiving screen is provided with supporting heads or caps, the upper of which has an opening for the admission of the stock into said receiving screen and the lower of which has openings both for the discharge from said trough or spout and from said receiving screen, substantially as described. 5th. In a rotary separator, the combination with an outside imperforate shell and central shaft, of end caps or heads of spider-like form connecting said shell and said shaft, and means for detachably locking the shaft to one or both of said caps or heads, for causing the shell to turn with said shaft, substantially as described. 6th. In a rotary separator, the combination with a receiving screen, of end caps or heads to said receiving screen, which caps or heads are both provided with passages for the stock, and one of which is removable from the screen, and a removable inside screen within said receiving screen, removable therefrom when the said removable head or cap is removed, substantially as described. 7th. In a rotary grain separator, the combination with the outside imperforate shell and the central shaft, of the receiving screen fixed to said shell and spaced apart therefrom, the end caps or spiders, the lower or foot member of which is fixed to said shell, and the upper or head member of which is removable from said shell, and an inside screen having end flanges on one or both of said spiders or caps, for securing the same in working position, substantially as described.

A barrel each of lime and charcoal in the cellar will tend to keep that part of the house dry and sweet. A bowl of lime in a damp closet will dry and sweeten it. A dish of charcoal in a closet or refrigerator will do much toward making these places sweet. The power of charcoal to absorb odors is much greater directly after it has been burned than when it has been exposed to the air for a length of time. Charcoal may be purified and used again and again by heating it to a red heat. The lime must be kept in a place where there is no danger of its getting wet and not exposed to air.



Wm. SIMPSON,

YORKTON. N. W. T.

Real Estate Agent.

Has for sale a 480 acre ranch, 16 miles from Yorkton, 3/4 of a mile from yearly school and postoffice; splendid house furnished with three coats of plaster; stabling for 100 head of cattle and horses; 3 acres of garden stocked with all kinds of fruits and vegetables; 2 wells at house and stable. River runs one mile across ranch, 200 acres splendid timber; 400 tons of hay. Price \$4000, \$200.00 down, \$800.00 in April, balance to suit purchaser, who can secure a homestead adjoining.

Has for sale in Yorkton townsite lots 50x180 feet to a 20 foot lane, \$25.00 each, cash or time, clear title. Get one while price is low.

Has for sale in Yorkton 2 acres all under cultivation, brick veneer house 22x26, and log stable. This is a real cheap property. Price \$400.00.

Has for sale several farms and a large number of sections of unimproved farming lands; for instance, sections 7 and 17-27-1, at \$3.00 per acre, 10 equal annual instalments at 6 per cent. interest.

Wm. Simpson will select for you a homestead with as good results as if a personal selection had been made and without loss of time to you. Agent for making Homestead entries, Fire, Life, Accident and Live Stock Insurance.

OFFICE: Broadway, Yorkton. Tel. 28.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE			
Pretorian	From Montreal	Aug. 14	
Tunisian		Aug. 30	
BEAVER LINE			
Lake Magnetic	From Montreal	Aug. 23	
Lake Superior		Aug. 29	
DOMINION LINE			
Vancouver	From Portland	Sept. 7	
Dominion		Sept. 14	
FRANCO-CAN. LINE			
Garth Castle	From Montreal	Aug. 30	
WHITE STAR LINE			
Cymric	From New York	Aug. 28	
CUNARD LINE			
Lucania	From New York	Aug. 24	
Etruria		Aug. 31	
Saxonia	From Boston	Aug. 24	
Ultronia		Sept. 7	
AMERICAN LINE			
St. Paul	From New York	Aug. 28	
RED STAR LINE			
Friesland	From New York	Aug. 28	
ALLAN STATE LINE			
Sardinian	From New York	Aug. 28	
Mongolian		Sept. 4	
ANCHOR LINE			
Ethiopia	From New York	Aug. 28	

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

RATES.—Cabin \$30, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26 and upwards.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

Manitoba, Assinibola and Alberta were awarded gold medals for cereals at the Omaha exhibition—a few years ago.

She (during the tiff)—“Man was made of dust, you will remember, but woman wasn’t.” He—“That’s right. If you were made of dust you’d dry up once in a while.”

We Build a Fence!

Between real and imitation we build a line of separation. We have both—the very best of each—but never sell the imitation for real. When we tell you jewelry is real, you can depend on it.

Make Us your Jeweler.

Andrew
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG

System in Stacking Grain.

British vs. Manitoba and N.W.T.

By W. J. Smith, Stony Mountain, Man.

Generally speaking, there is not much difference in the mode of laying the sheaves on a stack in the two countries, but there is quite a distinction in the general appearance of grain stacks in Great Britain and Manitoba, etc. In Scotland and in a good many parts of England, the grain is carted home and built in a prepared stackyard, generally adjoining the farm steading, so that it may be handy in winter to draw in for threshing, as required. The foundations are generally made of stone rounded the size of the stack to be built thereon, and are in long rows with plenty of room for a load of grain to pass between the rows of stacks. Fifteen or 16 feet is a very common width and the same distance to eaves and as nearly perpendicular as possible. The great theory is to get your stacks to look all alike, same height and width. The general system adopted in building a stack in Britain is on your hands and knees, no fork being used by the stacker, and every sheaf is kneeled from bottom to top, even the hearting is done all on your knees. You start as making a round stook in the middle of your foundation, laying your sheaves in a regular course, round and round until you reach the outside of the foundation. Then lay one course on top of that the same distance to the outside. Now lay an inner course (or first row of hearting) with butt end of sheaves to the band of outer course, continue till the centre is reached, then start on the outside again, and so on with the inside coursings. Always keep the inside course at least six or eight inches higher than its neighbor until the heart is reached, when it should be at least four feet higher than the outside course. The starting place on the outside should be changed every time, as it is apt to sway your stack when you get up high near the eaves. When you are near the top it is often necessary to have long poles to support your stack in position until it gets settled.

When at the right height of the walls keep the stack as level as possible. Then the first row of hearting should be out as far as the rest and continue until the centre is reached as before, making it very firm and high in the middle. Then start with the roof, building as before, but with the sloped end of sheaf downwards, so that you are drawing in all the time, but the hearting in all cases to be kept up high in the centre until the top is reached. When nearing a finish it is better to select nice small sheaves, as they are easier managed by making a nice finish. Continue laying the sheaves on their sides, with a slant, until the tops of the sheaves project over on the opposite side of the butt end, then you set your sheaves upright, and it requires only a few when small to make a nice top, then tie with a straw rope a few times round the top sheaves. After the stacking is all done the stacks are thatched with either prepared straw or reeds, with ropes made of straw to keep the thatch in position (everything in this line is particularly well done). After the ropes are all tied within arm reach of the ground the top is cut with a knife the shape of a small lamp chimney, and then the eaves of the thatch are cut all around as evenly as possible, the wall of the stack being finished by cutting with a sickle. By so doing you have every appearance of a good looking old country stack; and one that will stand the rain and stormy weather until used.

Turning to Manitoba and the Northwest, we are just in the midst of gathering another grand and bountiful harvest, and the question often arises, which is the better way to build wheat or grain stacks. In the first place I

would prefer round stacks to long ones, for the simple reason that round stacks have not so much roof for letting in the rain in a wet season (I have seen a great many long stacks a failure in this country). My idea is, if the straw is to be burned, two round stacks in a setting is enough, with about seven or eight wagon loads in each. Stacking should be done under a system, for it is not every man who can build a stack; it requires a little experience and perseverance to do so successfully. As I explained in the old country style of building stacks, the same way should be adopted to a certain extent, that is, in the way of laying the sheaves and the heartings, but it is best to use a short handled light fork, and to stand on your feet instead of "kneeing it." Do not touch the outside row except with the fork. Walk on the second row while you build the outside one. Tramp the inner rows as you build them. Every course or row should be at least six inches higher, until the centre is reached, then start on the outside again. A little practice, coupled with a good eye, will soon enable you to build a straight side. Regular courses should be adopted, as it is far better for the pitcher to get his sheaves in order and there is less grain lost than when taking the sheaves all over the stack. The heart should be kept as firm as possible at all times, and always about the same height, say four to five feet in the centre, especially if the stack is 20 ft. wide. Twelve feet is about high enough on the walls. It is not necessary to project your last row of sheaves on the wall as some do, thinking it is weather resisting. I have often seen it the other way, having so much of a roof, parts of it being too flat, the rain got in and rotted it in a wet season. At this point the hearting is the most particular part, as it must be kept firm and high in the centre. Then in drawing in the sheaves to a roof (after you are well hearted up) lay the sheaves with the slanted butt end downwards, keeping the tops at least six inches higher than the butts; then heart it up to the centre as before and continue till the top is almost reached. The last few courses should be done on the knees, as you can compact the sheaves on top better than with the fork. Select your last few sheaves if possible, then tie them together. By kneeling on the roof sheaves you should make it as slick as the sides. The most particular point all the time is to make the heart compact, so that when the stack settles down the rain will run off and not down the heart.

Ontario's Crop Deficient.

The returns from which the Ontario August crop bulletin is compiled show that, taken all in all, this season has been hardly as good a one as that of 1900. Fall wheat has suffered badly in the counties along Lake Erie from the Hessian fly, while rust and hot weather have done damage in other parts. The total yield of fall wheat is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels as compared with 23,000,000 bushels last year. It is estimated that the yield of spring grains will be a little less than last year; peas are the most seriously affected and oats the least. The crops of hay and clover have been exceedingly heavy owing to abundant rains in the spring. Pastures have been most excellent throughout. Fruit has not been extra, apples are estimated at about 35 per cent. of an average crop, while peaches are reported scarce.

A call has been issued by the National Good Roads Association for an international congress on good roads to be held in Buffalo, September 10-21, 1901. The importance of improving the highways is receiving much more attention than formerly and a big convention is looked for.

Hot Weather Results in the United States.

The corn crop, till within the last few weeks, was one of the most promising on record. But the intense heat that has since come on has had a most disastrous effect, and the loss sustained from this cause alone has been estimated as high as \$600,000,000. Kansas has perhaps been the severest sufferer. Taking corn along with the other crop of the state, such as roots, fruits and vegetables, the loss to this one state has been put at \$300,000,000. Missouri, a front rank corn state, has been booked for a total loss of \$150,000,000. Nebraska has suffered most in the earlier districts. Later districts have more hopeful prospects, but the corn tasseled out when very short. A large proportion of the oats has been cut for hay, and the total shrinkage in crop value due to heat is put down at \$50,000,000. Iowa is put down for a 25 per cent. loss on corn, while oats and wheat are shrunk 35 per cent. Other crops, such as pasture and garden stuffs, have suffered severely. Wisconsin and Ohio are put down for a shortage of \$20,000,000, and Indiana may be put at as much more.

From St. Paul advices show that the southern portions of the Northwestern States have shared in the intense heat and crop losses consequent thereon. Excessive rainfall south of Grand Forks ruined a considerable area of the wheat crop, but nearer the Canadian line the outlook is quite bright. In South Dakota wheat south of the line of Aberdeen will lose one-third of its summer promise, while along the northern division of the state less than 20 per cent. will be the amount of the deficiency.

The government report does not take so doleful a view of the situation, but admits that maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or even more were of daily occurrence. In the East and South Atlantic States excessive rainfall has also done serious injury. It is a long time since such bright prospects had such a sad collapse as has been the case in the U. S. during the month of July.

The corn crop was not from the start up to previous averages. About 85 per cent. of a full crop was the estimate at June 1st. Had July kept favorable this proportion would have been maintained. But a large proportion of the area planted has been already cut for fodder, and a fair estimate at August 1st would leave only about 65 per cent. of a full crop.

The winter wheat area has borne one of the best crops known for years. The oat crop, being later, has suffered much more, and about 70 per cent. of a full crop is all that can be expected.

For Easy Loading.

A good deal of time can be saved by having the stooks set in such regular order that loading can be most easily done. Straggling stooking is much against speedy work. The man who works his bundle carrier so as to drop his sheaves regularly and in a straight line may save his wage every day in comparison with the man who drops them in an uncertain manner that ensures extra work both in stooking and loading.

The Good Roads Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

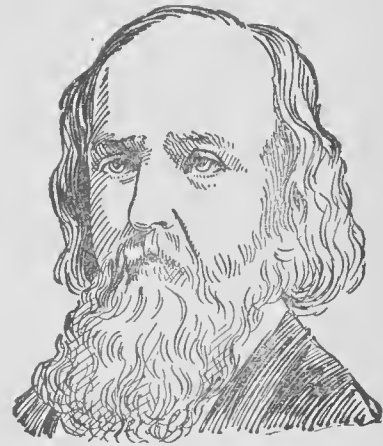
The National Good Roads Association, in co-operation with the Illinois Central Railroad and the Good Roads Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, has just completed a very successful good roads campaign in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois. Over twenty miles of earth, gravel and stone roads were built and several large, enthusiastic conventions held. Thousands of people flocked to see the practical work of the "Good Roads Train" and to participate in the deliberations of these conventions. The work has aroused great interest and enthusiasm throughout the country for better roads.

For Well People.

An Easy Way to Keep Well.

It is easy to keep well if we would only observe each day a few simple rules of health.

The all-important thing is to keep the stomach right, and to do this it is not necessary to diet or to follow a set rule or bill of fare. Such pampering simply makes a capricious appetite and a feeling that certain favorite articles of food must be avoided.



Prof. Wicchold gives pretty good advice on this subject. He says: "I am 68 years old and have never had a serious illness, and at the same time my life has been largely an indoor one, but I early discovered that the way to keep healthy was to keep a healthy stomach, not by eating bran crackers or dieting of any sort; on the contrary, I always eat what my appetite craves, but for the past eight years I have made it a daily practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal, and I attribute my robust health for a man of my age to the regular daily use of Stuart's Tablets."

"My physician first advised me to use them because he said they were perfectly harmless and were not a secret patent medicine, but contained only the natural digestives, peptones and diastase, and after using them a few weeks I have never ceased to thank him for his advice."

"I honestly believe the habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is the real health habit, because their use brings health to the sick and ailing and preserves health to the well and strong."

Men and women past fifty years of age need a safe digestive after meals to insure a perfect digestion and to ward off disease, and the safest, best known and most widely used is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They are found in every well regulated household from Maine to California and in Great Britain and Australia are rapidly pushing their way to popular favor.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized packages at 50 cents and for a weak stomach a fifty cent package will often do fifty dollars' worth of good.

Sam Grummet, Rapid City, cut the first wheat in that district. It was sown on new land on April 9th and took only 118 days to ripen. A fair average time for this country is 130 days.

A heavy fall of hail in the Grandview district on Monday, August 5, wrecked the crops of several farmers south of that town. Jas. McVey is reported as having lost 70 acres.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Miami Farmers' elevator, held a short time ago, the financial statement submitted showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs notwithstanding the short crop of last year. A dividend of 20 per cent. was available, but the fund was applied against liabilities. The elevator has only been operated two seasons, and the assets exceed the liabilities by \$2,063.47.

Cleaning Brome Grass Seed.

By Alex. S. Blackwood, Grieron, Alta.

I notice in a recent issue of The Farmer an inquiry about when to cut brome grass for seed. Brome grass seed grows very much like the kernel of the oat. First the head comes out in blossom, then it spreads more and in each little division a tiny nub or part of a kernel forms which gradually grows larger until the whole kernel as seed is formed. This is green and soft at first and is not fit to cut until it has taken on a purple color and is hard like oats. This is the seed I speak of, which is enclosed in the outer covering or chaff. If this is cut before the kernel is hard it will shrivel up and the seed be of very poor quality. There is little danger of it shelling out until it is good and hard.

Then as to threshing. Contrary to the opinion so often expressed to turn the fanners the wrong way, I say turn them the right way. Shut off all the wind on the separator and close up the opening to the fanners with thin board or pieces of sacking. The speed of the separator is lowered and the brome grass sheaves fed in slowly. Part of the seed comes out at the grain spout and part comes out at the bottom of the elevator. That which comes out at the elevator is too light to elevate, being mixed with broken grass and chaff, is put through the cylinder again. The sieves have to be cleaned once in a while.

Cleaning the seed is a tedious job. The running mill being turned the right way also, to make a clean job it will have to be put through three or four times. I leave a little wind on the mill and put on as much shake as possible, but cannot turn the mill fast, as the seed would blow over. I first use the oat screen on top with a zinc screen with holes the size of a pea immediately below it, and in the bottom of the shoe have another zinc screen which allows the seed and weed seeds and fine particles of grass to go through. Straws, etc., are raked off the back of the oat screen by hand and the seed is distributed over the screen by hand, also, as it comes from the hopper. I find a piece of lath very handy for this purpose. The seed that comes down in front of the mill is put through again over the zinc screens instead of the oat one until all has passed through the fine zinc screen in the bottom of the shoe. Now this is shovelled into the hopper again, the oat screen put in on top with a zinc one underneath to carry the seed to the back of the mill. The bottom screen is now put on a sharp incline so that the seed passes over it quickly instead of going through. The mill is now turned faster, so as to blow out the fine grass and dirt. The seed, being heavier, passes over the screen at the bottom to the front of the mill, and weed seeds, if any, being small, will drop through. Just how often you have to put it through depends on whether you wish to sell clean seed or foul seed and chaff.

The first seed I bought was put through the mill with the fanners turned the wrong way and consequently was full of chaff and rubbish, or rather, there was a little seed amongst the chaff and rubbish I bought at 15c. per lb. I am aware that a fanning mill with an eccentric shake on the axle of the fan would give a much quicker motion to the sieves and if the sieves were made longer, say twice as long as the usual size, I do not think that the cleaning would take half the time it does now. If any one has a shorter or better method of cleaning brome seed, I would like to hear of it, as this way is pretty slow at best, and the more information one can get on this subject the better.

The possibilities for mistakes in the use of the King's English are very great. A foreigner, in telling us the other day of a weed which was common in his locality, spoke of it as being "very popular" where he lived.

Fall Wheat at Olds—Experiments in Oat Growing.

At the recent farmers' institute meeting at Olds, Alberta, H. L. Briggs, president of the Agricultural Society, gave a brief talk on some experiments in grain growing which he had been conducting upon his farm. He had the past spring sown on adjoining plots three samples of seed of White Poland oats. One lot of seed had been grown in Ontario, one at Indian Head, and one on his own farm. The seed had all appeared to be good, yet the acclimated grain showed almost twice the growth of the Ontario-raised seed. Another experiment had been made by sowing hulled and unhulled oats. A very much smaller percentage of the hulled grain had grown, and the growth had been much weaker than where the whole grain had been used. Mr. Briggs also showed splendid specimens of Brome grass and white clover. With both of these he had had very good success, and he also took a hopeful view of the possibilities of raising alsike and alfalfa, having been able the past season to winter both of these clovers. As to the feeding value of Brome hay, he had noticed that when his cows were fed on this fodder he received more milk than when other feeds were used. A small sheaf of strong growth of fall wheat was shown, and Mr. Briggs expressed himself as pleased with the prospects of its being a profitable grain to raise in Northern Alberta. Last year he had sown it on August 14th, but that date was considered too late, and better results, he thought, would be secured by sowing about August 1st. At the close of the meeting Mr. Mackay and The Farmer representative were driven out to Mr. Briggs' farm, where we found that the owner had been doing considerable experimental work. The crop of fall wheat looked very well and would ripen a considerable time before any of the spring grains. The harrows had

been used freely upon the growing grain crops last spring and the result was a crop free from all weeds. A plot of two acres is laid out to vegetables, roots and fruits and is arranged so as to admit of cross-cultivation with horse or garden hoe, thus reducing to a minimum the work of keeping the land clean. Mr. Briggs has a workshop fitted with forge and tools, and is this year showing his ingenuity by putting up a large barn, the frame being made entirely from rough spruce poles.

Noxious Weed Exhibit.

A feature of the Winnipeg Industrial which has become somewhat of a permanent one and one that merits more than passing notice is the "Noxious Weeds Exhibit" as it has now been presented at each exhibition during the past four years by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. All the worst weeds, as well as many of less noxious character, were here presented for inspection and an official of the department was present to give any desired information about them or other plants. The object in having this exhibit is to acquaint the farmer with the enemy he has to fight. He is thus prepared, on the advent of a strange or unusual plant in his crop, to pronounce definitely upon its character. Many visitors to the fair, knowing the exhibit to be there, brought samples, which were named and described by the official in charge. Over eighty plants were on view, which were replaced almost daily by fresh specimens, so that they were in easily recognizable condition.

Among the weeds to which special attention was directed were the field sow thistle, a milky-juiced perennial, from 2½ to 3 feet in height, with yellow flowers resembling those of the dandelion. This plant spreads in the same way as the Canada thistle, and in Minnesota and other places where it is known it is

Only vegetable oils—and
no coarse animal fats—
are used in making

Baby's Own Soap

PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

Doctors recommend it
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs., Montreal.

described as the worst of weeds. Its roots are deep, its growth strong and rapid, and its effect on the crops very damaging. Nothing can grow where it gains a foothold. The only remedy is persistent cutting, saving it out. It is said that the easiest way of eradicating a small patch is to fence or enclose with hurdles and turn in the hogs, who will eat and root out the pest. This weed is not widely distributed in the province as yet. It appears to have come in from the States to the south of us and to be spreading in the municipalities around Winnipeg.

Pamphlets relating to weeds and how to destroy them were distributed to all desiring them. There was scarcely an idle moment during the five days of the exhibition for the gentlemen in charge of this work. The Department of Agriculture receives by mail numerous samples of weeds for identification, and in all cases names and full information are supplied by return mail.

Gunpowder as an Antidote.

The use of gunpowder has been recommended to us as an antidote for poisoning from the plant known as water parsnip, water hemlock or cowbane. In case of human beings becoming poisoned, about a teaspoonful given in milk is recommended. With animals the powder is freely used, putting it down the throat. We are informed that this cure has been known to be used by the Indians for a long time. The poison water parsnip is a plant from one foot to five feet high with a good showing of leaves and bearing large clusters of white flowers mounted on a great number of short stalks arranged something like the ribs of an umbrella (botanically known as an umbel). The plant generally grows in low spots, and is found almost all over Manitoba and the Territories. It is very common in Northern Alberta.

The man who maintains the fertility of his soil is a good farmer.

Nine-tenths of every plant that grows comes originally from the air, in the shape of water, carbon, nitrogen, etc.

The Caron Elevator Company will build a 4,000-bushel elevator at Caron on the main line of the C. P. R.

A. B. Paradis is preparing to build a local grist mill at Saddle Lake Crossing, a point 80 miles east of Edmonton down the Saskatchewan.

A. G. Harrison, secretary of the Edmonton Exhibition Association, informs us that notwithstanding the very unfortunate circumstances in connection with their recent fair, they were able to pay expenses. The association seems to be more alive than ever, and are already planning for a big fair next year. Their property is now estimated at about \$12,000.

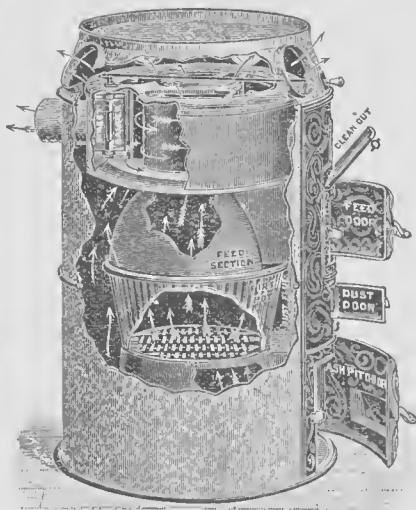
The Oxford^{Warm} Air Furnace

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consumer on the market.
It distributes large quantities of pure warm air.

Mark the
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Of Radiator.

Write for Information.

THE BEST FOR FARM HOUSES.



On account of their recently-discovered connection with malaria distribution, over 300 scientific papers have been written during the past year on mosquitoes.

Mr. Percy B. Gregson, of Waghorn, Alta., reports an invasion of a sort of beetle which has been destroying many of the beans and onions. The new invader is of a species hitherto unknown in Alberta.

F. B. Watson, Lacombe, Alberta, recently showed a Farmer representative some Transcendent crab and Russian apple trees which he had wintered the past season. They had been planted in the centre of a bluff, and the Transcendent had come through without any killing back and is looking very healthy. The others were all killed back more or less and do not look so promising. We understand that a number of apple trees were set out about Lacombe last year, but those in exposed places were winter-killed.

Conventions called for fair week usually are dismal failures, consequently the Provincial Horticultural Society are to be congratulated on having had a good attendance at their meeting on the 1st of August on the fair grounds, Winnipeg. After an address of welcome from the president of the society, Rev. Prof. Baird, speeches were delivered by S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, on "Hedges and Ornamental Shrubs;" A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, on "Apple Growing," and E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, on "Importance of Tree Planting." Short addresses were also given by Messrs. Palmer & Boggs, representing the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association and the British Columbia Provincial Exhibition, dealing with the possibilities of trade in agricultural and horticultural products between Manitoba and British Columbia. The proceedings of the convention will be published in pamphlet form for distribution. Copies can be secured by application to Melvin Bartlett, Secretary Provincial Horticultural Society, Winnipeg.

Col. Gregory, near Lacombe, Alberta, has on his farm an object lesson as to what may be accomplished in the way of raising a fine windbreak of native trees. About seven or eight years ago he set out a plot of poplars, balsam of Gilead, spruce, birch and cherry trees. The land had been prepared and a temporary hedge of Artemisia was placed along the north side for shelter. Proper cultivation was continued for four or five years, until now the trees shade the entire ground and are growing at a remarkable rate. The bluff is now probably 17 or 18 feet high, and not a tree has been lost. In one or two sheltered spots a considerable quantity of selected native gooseberries and currants are being grown, one or two of the sorts of fruit being unusually good. We were interested also to see a small but very fine patch of alsike clover which had been sown about five years ago, and which had since that time been so vigorous as to spread around and spring up in many new places. It has never shown the slightest signs of winter-killing. We were also shown some unusually fine turnips and brome grass

They Cure Catarrh

Sugden's Tar Pills afford an absolute cure for Catarrh. If five of our dollar boxes do not cure the most severe case of catarrh, when taken according to directions, tell us so and we will refund the whole amount paid. Put up in 25c. and \$1.00 boxes and in 5c. vials. **Postpaid to any address at these prices. THE F. O. MABER COMPANY, P. O. Box 522, Winnipeg, Man.**

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

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Local and travelling salesmen, on salary or commission, to sell our Manitoba Nursery Stock, which is guaranteed hardy and acclimatized. A full line of fruit trees and fruit bushes, seedlings, ornamentals, hardy shrubs, roses, bulbs and seed potatoes, suitable for Manitoba and the Territories. No deposit required for outfit. All supplies free. Permanent position, with chance of advancement to the right men. Your pay weekly. Special terms for Implement Agents who can devote part time to selling or appointing agents.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

Canada's Greatest Nurseries—
Over 800 acres.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Dominion Government in FOREST TREE PLANTING should make application to the Superintendent of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, before the first of September next, stating the number of their lot and post office address, in order to give sufficient time for visiting and inspecting the land this fall, and to arrange for supplying seeds, cuttings and young trees for use in planting next fall.

Any applications received after the above date will have to be held over for next year.

E. Stewart,

Supt. of Forestry,

July 6th, 1901.

Ottawa, Ont.

"Eureka" FLY KILLER!

SURE DEATH to Texas horn flies, lice on stock and lice on poultry. Protect your stock from flies by using Eureka, and extra flow of milk will pay for your small outlay many times over. We refer you to

Exp. Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Exp. Farm, Orono, Maine, U.S.A.

Dairy Supt., Dept. Agr., Fredericton, N.F.

Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all.

We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they can make money handling it.

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General Northwest Agents.

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PROCURE YOUR TREES IN THE FALL

They are often the most successful, especially small fruits. Every farmer should grow

RASPBERRIES

WE OFFER plants of 8 of the hardiest of Red, Yellow and Black varieties, ripening their fruit from July to September, at \$4 per 100.

Try our \$5 collection of Hardy Fruits—it is the best value you can get.

H. L. PATMORE, BRANDON NURSERY Man.

Write for Price List.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar

10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar

5,000 Russian Golden Willow

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We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about three feet high, for next fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

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Good Fire in the Morning.



SUNSHINE" FURNACES

retain fire over night, but do not burn up the fuel—with a little shake and drafts turned on in the morning, a house is heated in short order with a "Sunshine."

Fire-pot is made in two sections, extra heavy, and with flanges on outside, which increases radiation and strength.

The "Sunshine" is made in three sizes, and burns coal, coke or wood, giving perfect satisfaction with either.

Pamphlets free from our local agent or nearest house.

McClary Manufacturing Co.

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VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

Spraying Potatoes

with the

Spramotor

20 ..
ACRES
DAILY

Seems incredible that farmers should use old methods, when they can kill both Potato Blight and Bugs, in one operation. One man with a SPRAMOTOR can spray 20 acres in a day.

The SPRAMOTOR drives out a perfect mist spray, thoroughly covering the plants, and destroying every vestige of fungi and insect life. It's the only way to grow potatoes profitably, and will double the crops at a trifling cost.

Send us your name, and we'll mail you free an 84 page illustrated Treatise on Spraying, and full particulars of the SPRAMOTOR, which is saving the farmers of Canada thousands of dollars annually. It will spray other things too.

The Spramotor Co., London, Ont

Spraying with the SPRAMOTOR will entirely eradicate Mustard. Full particulars in our book on spraying.



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Stoves and Ranges

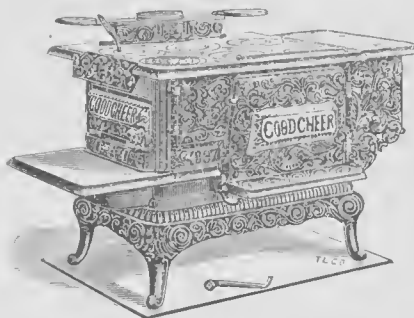
You can rely that you are getting the

BEST STOVE

if its name is "Good Cheer."

Wood Cooks.
Coal Cooks. Base Burners.
Ranges.
Hot Blast Heaters. Oaks.

All Cast Air-tight.
Sold Everywhere.



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THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO. LD. WOODSTOCK, ONT

Jas. H. Ashdown, Winnipeg.

Wholesale Representative for Manitoba and N.W.T.

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

In our issue of June 20th we gave the following intimation:—

"We hope The Farmer has a great many readers among the boys and girls on the farm, and we would like much to make closer acquaintance with them. One way that strikes us is to ask them to tell us what they are doing at home and what they think about their work. Perhaps some of them have one or two animals of their own, or are doing a bit of gardening. We should like very much to hear from some of them within the next six weeks about their work on the farm, and now offer a prize of \$2.00 for the best short paper on the subject, and \$1.00 for the second prize."

In response to this call 37 letters came in from writers scattered all over, one of them so far off as the State of Washington, U. S. A. This has been an agreeable surprise, and the quality of these letters is most gratifying. All but three or four are of excellent penmanship, with correct spelling. A few capitals come in where they should not, and we think it well to print the letters just as they came from the hands of the writers. Ten of the writers are girls ranging in age from under 10 to over 20, and the average quality of what they have written we think as good, perhaps better than that on the boys' side. How to make the final award is for us no easy task. Excellence of penmanship and correct spelling are important. But the main point is that they are workers who by their interest in their work lift it above the level of mere drudgery, and so find real pleasure in it. Judged by this test, these letters are most gratifying and will, we hope, prove a stimulus to every youthful reader of The Farmer. It is particularly gratifying to note the wise generosity of the parents who give their children stock of their own as a stimulus to intelligent effort.

One point we omitted when issuing our invitation. We should have asked each writer to state his age. A good few have done so of their own accord, and we should be glad still to have the ages of those who failed to tell us. A boy who, at 12, or even younger, works a gang plow, is, other things being equal, ahead in point of merit of an older one who does it just a little better. For this reason we must defer making our final awards. We wish we had a dozen dollars, instead of three, to give away.

Following are a few of the letters and others will be published in later issues:—

Yorkton, Assa., July 16th, 1901.

Dear Friend: Having seen your short piece in father's paper the N. W. Farmer, I thought I would write a few lines. I like living on the farm very much, and I have got some stock of my own. I have one good cow which is called Minnie, and she has two calves, one which was born last year and one this year. I thought of showing my cow and calf at the show, but my brother did not bring her in. I think she would have taken a prize. The show was held last week, and was a great success.

I have been busy hilling up the potatoes, weeding the garden, and also catching gophers on the crop. We have raised a great number of little chickens, turkeys, and also a lot of little pigs.

My brother milks, and I am going to learn. We send our cream to the creamery. We have between sixty and seventy cattle. In a few weeks we shall be busy haying, and I shall help my brother. We took eight first prizes and two second prizes. My brother and I took each a first prize for our copy books at this year's show. We did not show any cattle this year because my brother did not have time to bring them. We have had sixteen calves this year. I remain Yours truly, Stanley Wood.

Yorkton, Assa., July 12th, 1901.

Dear Mr. Editor: I take the pleasure of writing to you, as you wanted to hear

from us Farmer boys. My Father and brother are both farmers, and I intend to be when I leave school. I like the farm best. My father gave me a cow when I came to the country and now I have three more. I and my brother have raised a great quantity of young turkeys and chickens. We find turkeys very hard to raise till they get six weeks old. We have been busy the last few weeks in catching gophers on the crop. We trap and catch them with a string and shoot them with a small gun. There are not so many this year on account of the water. I am just having my holidays. We hold our show next week for two days, and hope it will be a success. My father took some prizes last year with his thorobred cattle. In holidays I am going to hoe potatoes, milk cows and to do other things to help my brother so he can build a stable and put up hay for the cattle. The crops up here never looked better, the people say because the ground has been very wet.

I must now close

I remain yours truly

Harold G. Wood.

What are the ages of these two boys?

Carroll, Man., July 8, 1901.

Dear Friend: I thought I would right a paper to you telling you what I am

pigs covering their heads so they would not squeal until they were safely in the basket. When the pig found all her little ones gone, she jumped up and followed us who were carrying the little pigs. All the way to her pen. We kept a long distance from her or she would have bit us. I have a beautiful bed of pansies, ten different shades. We have a good garden. I help to attend to it. I like to sow the tiny seeds, and then watch the little plants coming through the ground. Then see them developing into a beautiful flower or vegetable. If sometimes the seeds I sow do not come to a success, I try to find the cause of the failure. It is a great pleasure to watch the effect of my work among flowers and in the garden. We boys & girls who live on a farm are sometimes called ignorant by those who do not live on a farm. But we need not be ignorant we can educate our minds by studying and observing nature and the beautiful things we see all around us on the farm. And best of all try to bring forth the beautiful prizes the earth holds for those who are willing to cultivate the ground & sow the seed.

By Maggie Tocher,

Balmoral,

Manitoba.

Maggie writes very well, and is a student also. She does not give her age.

Yorkton, N. W. T.
July 16th, 1901.

Dear Friend:—

Having seen your short piece in father's paper the N. W. Farmer, I thought I would write a few lines to you. I like living on the farm very much and I have got some stock of my own. I have one good cow which is called Minnie and she has two calves one

(REPRODUCTION OF A PORTION OF STANLEY WOOD'S LETTER.)

dowing, as you wanted. Well I am the son off John Turner on the Bonnie Brae Farm. I herd a large herd of Polled Angus Cattle, And I feed 26 pigs, help in the garden and do a lot of odd chores about the farm.

I bought a pig for \$1, sold it at \$6 after keeping it for six months and bought another for \$2 and hope to do as well with it. In the winter I feed 20 cattle and go to school in the day time. I giss that is all.

From your friend,

Thornton Turner.

This boy is a worker, but a rather middling hand at the pen. We don't know his age.

A Girl's Life and Work On A Farm.

I live on a farm. I look forward to the reading of the Nor-West Farmer, with delight, as it gives those who live and work on a farm much encouragement and help about farm work. We have a very large pig on our farm. One day she wandered away from her pen. So my sister & I went to look for her, we found her and her eleven young ones a long way from home. We wondered how we could get them home, because the little pigs could not walk so far. The way we got them home was, we got a large basket, and when they lay down to sleep we stole up quietly lifted the little

Bradwardine, Man.,

July 28, 1901.

The Nor-West Farmer.

Dear Sirs: I saw in your paper a prize of \$2 & \$1. For the two best papers of boy farmers.

I am thirteen years old and I own a three year old colt. Besides a heifer calf coming two years. I have about \$20 in cash which I will invest in this fall.

When I was ten years old I worked for another man in harvest and got \$5. I bought a calf and in a year I sold it for \$18. I bought two more one for \$6 and the other for \$12. In two weeks I sold the large one for seventeen dollars. I have a few more articles around which are too many to mention.

This is most of my business just now.

Yours truly,

Roy English.

You are a hustler, Roy, with a pretty good business head for your age, and your penmanship is very good, too.

Oak Lake, July 15, 1901.

Dear Sirs: I see you offer a prize for boys that lives on farm for telling what they do on the farm. Well, I go to school. In the morning I help to do the chores, clean the stable and feed the horses. At night, I hoe in the garden or I take two teams and harrow or plow

SEVEN HUNDRED

Students enrolled last year, and no graduate among them now out of a position, is the record of the

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A strong school, with a dozen teachers, 65 type-writing machines, and every facility for doing good work.

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with the gang plough if pa is going away some place, or I trap gofers and pa gives me five cents a peace for all I catch. I caught two weasels last week. I herded cattle and lit fires at the school and I earned fifteen dollars and I bought a saddle. I like farming because there is so many things to do. And I sometimes milk a cow. And turn the cream separator. We take the Northwest farmer.

Yours truly,

Cornelius Shaw.

Aged 10.

Cornelius is a very promising 10-year-old. We like the point he makes about the pleasure he finds in the variety of the work to be done on a farm. Doing the same thing year after year in a city office is much more tiresome, though country boys are often tempted to think differently.

Killarney, Man.,

July 18th, 1901.

Dear Sirs: I saw in your issue June 20th, that you asked for a paper from the boys and girls of Manitoba and the northwest. To find out how generally the Nor-West Farmer is read by the children. So I thought I would write a short paper.

I take great interest in reading the farmer, it gives many practical hints about farming. The veterinary column is especially helpful. I am very much interested in the plowing matches throughout the province, and read the accounts of them in the farmer.

At present I am summer following with an 18 inch Scotch Clipper plow. I like plowing very much and I strive to do it well. This spring my father made me the present of a heifer calf, which I take great pride in. I intend to keep her and all her heifer calves, so that some day I will have a herd. I also have a pig. My garden was looking fine. I watered it through the dry weather, but a hailstorm on the 27th of June completely destroyed it. I mean to be a farmer. And my aim is to have nothing but good stock. And read practical agricultural papers like the farmer. Now I will close.

Yours truly,

Samuel Henry Vipond.

Aged 13.

This is another neatly written letter. A boy of 13 who writes so well, strives to make good work and takes genuine pride and pleasure in his one animal has the makings of a man in him.

Yakima, Washington, U.S.A.

I live on a ranch of twenty acres in Yakima county, Wash. Five years ago we moved out here from N. Dak. How different it is here from what I have been used to. We raise three crops of alfalfa hay every summer. After the third crop is taken off we rent the field to some sheep-man who turns in a few head of sheep.

I guess I must be a "Jack-at-all-trades," for I am sure I cannot tell just what my occupation is. I am a farmer's daughter and I love the country ever so much. In the summer I ride horse-back quite often. I would rather have a horse any day than a wheel. A bicycle may be very nice, but when you come to a mud-puddle—what then?

My sisters and I have a little bay pony. He is not very gentle having been brought from the range only about two weeks before we got him. My brothers ride him often but I have never attempted it.

Father got the boys a lovely new saddle the other day. Wish I was a boy.

Once last summer the boys said they were going to hitch up Bill, the pony.

In a few minutes I went out and I saw the pony with part of the harness on; and the boys standing by looking very anxiously at an old sled, to which they intended to hitch him.

"Now Jack," said Jo, "you hold tight to the halter, and when I hook up the tugs you lead him forward."

All right," said Jack, "but do hurry up."

"There she goes; now, get-up, Bill, go on. Who-o-o. Gee whiz, look at him go!"

And Bill did go. He just glanced around, saw that something was fastened to him, and was off before the boys had time to think. Down the road he went, head down, tail up, reins flying and the sled jerking along behind. Now he went in the gate, now over a log, into the barn, then out again, 'round the house, anywhere, just to get free. At last exhausted, but triumphant, he drew up at the well.

It is a standing joke in the family and when ever horses are scarce, some one is sure to say "Hitch Bill up, boys," but the boys are silent and very quietly sup their tea.

Father takes the "farmer" and says it is a very nice and useful paper.

I do not live in Canada but I hope that will not bar me from the contest.

Years ago father used to be a soldier in Canada and last year he got one of the medals they gave out.

Very truly, your friend,

Mary Campbell.

Box 767.

Mary is a bright, hearty girl, with a wholesome love of fun and outdoor life. She writes a nice feminine hand and tells her story well. We are pleased to have a reader so far away. She does not give her age.

Scandinavia, Man.

I see that The Farmer wants to hear about boys farming and therefore I will let you know a little of what I am doing besides going to school. I like farming very much and this summer I have cleared pieces of land for breaking. I have grain plots of different kinds and my sister and I won prizes in the "McDonald Seed grain competition" last year and hope to get this year too, as the grain looks very nice now. I have a small plot of Western Rye grass and one of Brome grass from which I gathered seed last year. I have a garden of my own where I have planted potatoes, rhubarb, radishes etc. and I have also sown some Manitoba Maple seed this spring. I have planted six apple trees, a few plum trees and some ornamental trees of different kinds. Last fall I harrowed for five days and also did some plowing and this spring I had to stay home from school nearly two weeks driving a team etc. Last winter I was in the bush cutting posts and rails for fencing and also chopped wood for the stoves. I have one cow of my own and I have learnt to milk this summer. I have two sheep and six hens but I have not a horse of my own yet. I am only 11 yrs. old and although I find the work very hard sometimes, because the land here is both shrubby and stony, I like the work best of all and will be nothing but a farmer, for

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth,
He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses for his gain;
And men may rise or men may fall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Yours respectfully,

Fritz Lundgren,
Scandinavia, Man.

We like this letter very much. It is very well written. Fritz has a good deal of wholesome ambition and is a worker. Hard work will do him no harm and a great deal of good, and while he is busy with that kind of work he can do a lot of useful thinking as well. A boy may be as really a student on a farm when following a plow as if he were in a college, and when he gets older and can do such work well may become a student in an agricultural college and a fully equipped twentieth century farmer.

Lower Fort Garry, Man.,

July 23rd, 1901.

Dear Sir: As you do not state the ages of the boys & girls I thought I would give my experiences & the work I do. I am a Girl of twenty two years of age, single & do all my own farm work, I have nine head of cattle, 4 Pigs, forty five old hens & sixty young chicks, Eighty young turkeys besides the old turkeys. of course I had a failure this season with my poultry as the heavy rains we had dripped underneath my hen house & drowned one hundred young chicks and also six settings of hen Eggs and also forty turkey Eggs & Eight young turkeys. But I was left

ther gets the Nor-West Farmer and he lives about six miles from my home and the post office is about a quarter of a mile from me and I get his mail for him and he comes in about once a week for his mail and he lets me read it when it comes I believe it is the best paper in the wide world for farmers, as for myself I could not get along so well with out it. I will have it as long as there is a way to get it, for it gives so much information on every thing used on a farm.

I am yours Respectfully,

Red River Lassie.

This writer's age is rather above our limit, but we are sure everyone must admire her industry and pluck and honesty. Very few people like to tell of their failures and blunders in the candid way she does, and we are very much pleased indeed to have heard from her. Some people think that the women down the river are harder workers than the men folks, and this lady farmer is up to the mark. Though she failed once, because of extraordinary rainfall, we are sure she will find out ways to prevent the same thing happening again. "Never give up" is a capital motto for other people besides chicken raisers.

Red Lodge, Alta.

July 20th 1901.

Nor-west Farmer.

Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs. We read in your paper that you would like to hear from some little farmers. I am nine years old. And can wash dishes, sweep the floor, fry meat, set the table and pick chips. I have one hen and seventeen chickens. my hens name is Petsy, she will come when I call

(REPRODUCTION OF A PORTION OF HATTIE C. BUTTS' LETTER.)

With Eighty young turkeys. I of course felt rather Blue at first, But soon got over it all again & bought seven settings of hen Eggs, so I have sixty young chicks out again, with all the failures I have courage to keep on still with my farm work, this is not all I own yet for it would take to much space to go on & tell all that I own. But I must say that I have a Melotte cream Separator and churn & butter maker and it gives me perfect satisfaction in every way. Now I do not want to Blow, But I can do any thing on a farm such as driving teams and milking and working with any thing that is used on a farm, this spring I put up fifty one spaces of fence around my garden and also drove twenty six pairs of Pickets & helped my younger brother putting up my calf-pasture fence and I put in my own garden of course my Brother Plowed the land for me. I have quite a large garden. Besides planted ten & a half bushels of Potatoes, of course I had two little boys helping Planting them & its all coming on so beautiful now. I believe that I would die if I were to leave the farm for I believe it the healthiest place that God ever gave to man. If all goes well another year I will have a lot more added to my farm, such as horses, sheep, geese and ducks. I like lots of everything. I would like to say that my Bro-

Boissevain, Man., July 23rd, 1901.

Dear Editor: As I seen in the North-West Farmer a advertisement asking the boys and girls to write to gain a prize \$2.00 or \$1.00 I determined to try to be one of the winners and so I have composed: "Four Childrens Home Work and Pets."

In front of a large farm house stretches a green lawn. At the foot of the lawn stood a stately maple tree with wide spreading branches. Under this maple in the cool shade which it afforded rested four children, two boys and two girls; to look at them they seemed tired and glad to rest, their tongues for a few minutes had ceased. At length Kitty spoke and said, "Let's talk about our pets and what we do at home." "yes do," they all shouted together. "But who will begin?" asked another. "As Kitty mentioned it she will have to begin."

"Now we must have order to begin with so we can be heard," said Kitty, resuming the gravity of a queen. "When I get home from school I play with my little white kitten, which has a little silver bell around her neck and it makes a jingle, jingle sound. She makes the nicest of pets. I call her Dina. I play with her until I am tired, so that would be counted work wouldn't it." They all laughed and told her to go on. "Well I take my music lessons,

then we have tea, I think that is all I can tell so let the next begin."

Charlie's turn was next and he thus began: "Granpa he told me (after I had asked him) that I could have a piece of ground next to his to make a garden all by myself. I was awfully pleased and set to work and dug it up. I planted it with all the different kinds of seeds that grandpa put in his and what goes in all good vegetable gardens. The weeds came up twice pretty thick, but I have pulled them up and my garden looks very well indeed. My garden really takes up all my leisure time. I have told all I can so Ray it is your turn next."

Ray began with a little hesitation, "I have a colt that papa gave me last spring. I named it Rock, he is a light bay. I have to water, feed and brush him every day. We are so great a friends that he will follow me around. Oh I was forgetting. I have two little spotted pigs. They have to be fed and their pens cleaned out every day. So that I am kept busy when I am not at school and playing. I cannot tell no more." "Well Sophy you are last," said Kitty.

"It looks near enough to be true," laughed Sophy. "My pet is a little brown curly lapdog. I named him Carlo, he will let me play with him, and he never growls like Fred's big dog Rover does. I help mamma with the dishes, dust the rooms, rock Eddy to sleep when he is cross or when mamma is busy. I help do many other small things for papa and mamma. I think that is all I have to tell." The four children got up and started for home each thinking it was fine fun to talk on their home life. But don't you think Sophy really done most. Unless the others forget to tell how much they helped their mother and father. I will close.

Yours truly,

Emily E. Blanchard,

Wood Lake, Boissevain, Man.

This is not exactly in the line we asked for, Emily, but the story, as told in your own way, is very readable.

Red Lodge, Alta., July 20, 1901.

Dear Sirs: We read in your paper that you would like to hear from some little farmers. I am nine years old, and can wash dishes, sweep the floor, fry meat, set the table and pick chips. I have one hen and seventeen chickens. My hen's name is Petsy, she will come when I call her. I have a cow named Susie, and a calf named Cherry. I have a flower garden of pansys, petunias, lilies, candytuft, stocks, bachelor buttons, mallos and poppies. I have a bed of onions, and a patch of potatoes twenty by twenty-four foot. I have hoed them twice, and they are growing fast. We live near the little Red Deer river, and raise horses, cattle, chickens, hogs and grain. We are having four weeks vacation now, and my brother is helping Papa make hay, and I will help Mama pick berries. We liked the Schoolmaster's story the best of any we have read in the Farmer. I wrote to my Grandma, and she sent me twenty-five cents. I will close now. I hope you can read this. From your friend,

Hattie C. Butts.

Aged nine years.

You are a capital little worker. Hattie, and your mother has reason to be proud of your gardening skill as well as your household help.

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What Does It Matter?

It matters little where I was born,
Or if my parents were rich or poor,
Whether they shrank at the cold world's
secret.

Or walked in the pride of wealth secure,
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, brother, plain as I am,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are bare,
I't whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow man,
It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
Or on the land or on the sea,
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me,
But whether at death God's angel calm
Doth mark my brow with this loving touch,
As one that shall bear the victor's palm,
It matters much!

—From the Swedish.

His Forewarning.

By Florence Kirkland.

It was noon at a logging camp on the Little Missouri. The hungry men had come for their dinner.

"Dick, your fire has gone out," said Pete, nicknamed Buck, a large, burly fellow, with his pantaloons tucked in his boot-legs.

"Couldn't keep it in; the doors are open," replied Dick, as he ladled up the steaming potatoes.

"Hello, there's Joe," said Perfect, a tall, dark Spaniard, so named from the fact that he had never been known to fail in lassoing a broncho.

Joe came up, riding on a handsome black horse. His dark red sweater, brown corduroys and high canvas leggings made a picturesque costume. Moreover, his face was frank and kind and showed that he was to be trusted. The men gathered round him, for he had been at the only town within forty miles and had purchased many needed articles.

After they were seated at the table, he said: "I had breakfast with Old Kruger this morning. They have been having an old-fashioned, roaring camp meeting there. Mrs. Kruger told me about it. She said, 'We haf goot meetings--goot meetings; we haf prayed unt we haf prayed,' and then she pointed into the other room where Kruger was smoking his pipe and said, 'Unt dat old Tevil himself vos converted.'"

In the shout of laughter which followed one did not join, nor had he taken any part in the conversation; to all he seemed indifferent, and there was an expression of deep sorrow in his dark grey eyes.

Suddenly Buck turned on him. "Why do you always act like a bump on a log?" he said; "did your girl go back on you?"

This turned the batteries on him, and many a rude joke was made at his expense. At first he bore them in silence, but at length a dangerous light came into his eyes.

Then Joe spoke: "See here, boys," he said, "this is a free country, and a man has a right to talk or keep still, as he pleases; it's—" and then followed a number of very strong adjectives—"time you let him alone."

The others evidently considered this good advice, and Harry, for this was the gloomy youth's name, was left in peace.

That afternoon Harry and Joe drove the team together. For some time neither spoke. It had been long since Joe had seen a barber; his language was rough; his manners by no means refined; yet he had a quick sympathy and a delicate consideration for the feelings of others, which a cultured woman might have envied.

At length he turned to Harry and said, in tone of such true sympathy that it could not fail to soothe an aching heart: "I don't want to pry into your affairs, but I have had my own troubles, and I know what helps a fellow. Well, you know how it is with an engine, you must have a valve to let off the steam or the pressure grows too great and the whole thing goes up. When a man's mind is full of trouble, to tell it to someone else acts like a safety-valve; it eases up the pressure."

A grateful look came into Harry's eyes, and he said, after a short pause: "Ruth and I went to school together. I used to snatch off her hat and chase her with frogs, but she never told the teacher on me; she knew I was saving all my pennies to buy her a valentine, and that she would have the largest one in the school. There wasn't a boy dared touch her dinner-pail—I was a great fighter in those days."

"When we grew older we rode out together in the cool summer evenings. We watched the fire-flies in the coulees. Sometimes she counted the stars as they came out in the sky, and I told her my star was beside me. She was like that prairie moss," and he pointed to the delicate white flowers which amid their moss-like leaves gave a sweet perfume to the roadside; "but when I said that, the pink color, like that you see inside a shell, came into her cheeks, and—well, if you were ever in love you know what happened next."

"My brother, who has a ranch in the Red River Valley, wrote that if I would come and help him through harvest he would give me a team. I was thinking of stocking a ranch, and I decided to go. Tuesdays and Fridays were the days the stage came, and those were my golden days, for they always brought a letter from Ruth. At last I started for home, driving across the country and there could be no more letter writing. The last day I watched and watched for her home to come in sight, and I could not understand why it did not—and Harry paused, gave a quick gasp, and quivered from head to foot. "It was burned down. It was the work of the Indians. They burned down two other houses, but whether they killed the people or took them captives, no one ever knew."

Harry turned his face away and gazed off into the distance in gloomy silence. Joe took his hand and gave it a warm pressure, but he said, nothing; he felt that words would be of little value.

No sound was heard save the occasional song of a meadow lark, which rising from the grass and alighting near the roadside, trilled them a melodious greeting.

As they neared the camp Harry said: "If I only knew; if I dared to hope she is still alive and unharmed!"

Two weeks had passed by. The men had gathered for the evening in the large tent. The candles and the pipes had been lit. The topic of conversation was the Indians. Perfect had given the information that a party of Sioux were out in search of the Rees, and had made several night raids.

"The Sioux are always on the tracks of the Rees," said Joe, "and that makes it bad for us."

"Yes," said Perfect, "the Sioux whipped the Rees out in the last battles. Then the Rees that were left went to Uncle Sam for help, and he took them under his care. Now the Sioux call us 'White Rees,' and are on the war path against us. Uncle Sam missed it that time. Let them kill each other off; there's no good Indian but a dead Indian."

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EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where everything else has failed.

When writing mention this paper, and give full address to

CURED

THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto.

Harry came in from the shack, where he had been performing the duties of cook, which devolved upon his shoulders that week.

"Put out those lights! Do you want to draw Indian fire?" he said, in a tone of such stern authority that several instinctively raised their candles.

But Buck laughed scornfully and said: "You're as much afraid as a woman."

Harry continued earnestly: "Those lights make you a good target for an Indian, and I know—I can't tell you how I know—but I do know there are Indians near."

Again Buck laughed in derision; but Joe said: "It is best to be on the safe side," and taking his gun he began to load it.

The others followed his example, and soon their guns, ready for use, were stacked in the centre of the tent.

Scarcely was this accomplished when they heard a strange, low, warning cry which seemed to come out of the darkness.

All sprang to their guns, and it was not too soon, for a volley of shot came into the tent. They replied by three volleys discharged in quick succession. Then they listened. All was silent.

A moment later what seemed to be a young Indian stood in the doorway of the tent.

Instantly all guns were pointed in that direction; but a woman's voice cried entreatingly, "Don't shoot! I am your friend."

Harry sprang forward with a cry of joy. "Ruth," he said, "Ruth, can it be you? How came you here?"

"The Indians killed father and mother, but spared me. They left me with their women while they went off on a raid. Last night they returned. I have learned something of their language, and many of their ways. I gathered from what they said that they were planning an attack upon the white men. Then I decided what I would do. I have been very quiet and obedient since they took me captive, and they have ceased to keep a close guard over me. I watched for my opportunity, and succeeded in getting an Indian's suit and concealing it under a large stone. They left this afternoon. In the confusion of their departure, I stole off into the woods and dressed myself in the Indian's suit. I have learned their way of moving noiselessly, and I followed them, keeping in the underbrush and sometimes crawling upon the ground. They formed in a circle round your tent. Oh, how glad I was to see you had your guns ready! I gave that cry. They did not expect you to be prepared, and when you discharged those volleys of shot they all ran."

"Your warning was all right that time, Harry," said Buck. "You've kept us from handing in our checks, and have your sweetheart back."

But neither Harry nor Ruth heard what he said, for they were so blissfully happy in each other that they were quite unconscious of the rest of the world.—Radford Review.

A Hot Weather Drink for Harvesters.

Take three cups of rolled oats, oat meal, granulated meal, or any of the coarse preparations of oats, or even wheat, and cover with two quarts of cold water. Let stand a few minutes, stir, and when the meal has settled, pour the milky looking water into a jug. Add two quarts of fresh cold water and the men will have a drink that is not harmful in its results! The thirst is better quenched if one and one-half lemons and two table-spoonfuls of sugar be added.—Mrs. T. G. Wanless, Calgary, Alta.

Every home needs a remedy that is adapted for use in case of sudden accident or illness. Such a one is Pain-Killer. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Labor.

(By Thomas Carlyle.)

There is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were a man ever so benighted, or forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in him who actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. Consider how, even in the meanest sort of labor, the whole soul of a man is composed into real harmony. He bends himself with free valour against his task; and doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself, shrink murmuring afar off in their caves. The glow of labor in him is purifying fire, wherein all poison is burnt up; and of smoke itself there is made a bright and blessed flame.

Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness; he has a life purpose. Labor is life. From the heart of the worker rises the celestial force, breathed into him by Almighty God, awakening him to all nobleness, to all knowledge. Hast thou valued patience, courage, openness to light, or readiness to own thy mistakes? In wrestling with the dim brute powers of Fate, thou wilt continually learn. For every noble work, the possibilities are diffused through immensity—undiscoverable, except to Faith.

Man, son of heaven! Is there not in thine inmost heart a spirit of active method, giving thee no rest till thou unfold it? Complain not. Look up, wearied brother. See thy fellow-workmen surviving through eternity—the sacred band of Immortals!

Stylish Accessories.

One's stock of accessories is a very important item in helping to make a good appearance. It causes a young girl to appear more stylish, and if she will give thought to the little details of dress it is of more importance than the gown itself, says a writer in an exchange. Belts, collars, ties, all should receive attention. The girl who dresses stylishly must have a large collection of such things to go with different gowns. A thorough knowledge of what can be done with old belts, ribbons, etc., would save many a dollar in the household, and enable

a young girl to have more changes. Perhaps my experience and observations may be of help to those who wish to economize.

Ribbons that are alike on both sides only need oftentimes to be brushed well, then dampened and pressed, to remove the wrinkles; but if faded, or you wish to change its appearance, there is no better way than to dye it. I saw a beautiful collection of belts which had been dyed with diamond dye—stylish colors, such as olive and sage greens, cerise pink and petunia red. The belts were dipped in the different dyes and hung up to dry; the direction goes with each package. There is a great difference in dye stuffs. The Diamond dye gives the most satisfaction. An economical, careful young lady will be getting her store of belts, ribbons, etc., ready for her fall gowns. Try this method.

What Education Is For.

The first object of education is to develop character; to make a man honest, courageous, self-reliant; to teach him to fear no man and to shrink from no difficulty. The second object is to teach him to analyze and to reason. The third is to give him command of the general principles which underlie the art or science which he is destined to practise. The fourth is to teach him the probable limits of human knowledge with regard to that art or science, especially that he may not be unduly awed by the attainments of other men. Finally, the last and least important object of education is to give him definite knowledge of the details of the art and science by which he is to get his living. This last object is important than either of the others. The fun is to rise high in the world, if he is to be more than a mere subaltern, it is less important than either of the others. The fundamental theory of a subject so great and complicated as education is not to be completely stated in five short sentences. What I say above is incomplete and subject to qualifications, and probably I should not say it in just this way to-morrow, but in the main I am prepared to stand by it.—Munsey.

"One who has tried" writes:—"I wish all who are fond of chicken cooked in any way would try this method of washing the fowl, as I am sure it will be found more relish-



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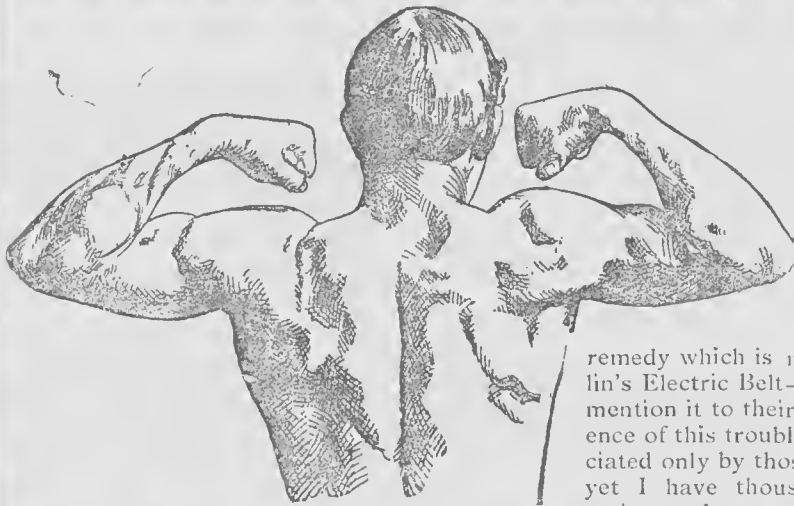
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able. When a friend first told me of the plan, I thought it the most ridiculous thing I had ever heard of; perhaps you may, too, but just try it once and such thoughts will vanish. After the chicken is picked and singed, put it in a pan, pour on about two quarts of warm water, then take a clean cloth and a bar of soap and 'go at it' as if you were going to wash dishes! You will be surprised to see the amount of grease and dirt that will be washed off. After the work is thoroughly done, rinse well with clear cold water, and when you eat the chicken just notice how much nicer it tastes than it ever did before."

WEAK MEN, READ!



It is pitiable to think of the vast number of men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of Nervous Debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. Even when they are fortunately led to use the

remedy which is now so well known—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt—and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friends; hence the prevalence of this trouble and the means of cure are appreciated only by those who have had experience. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

and who would be glad to share their knowledge with others if written to. I send the names of these men to any one who requests them. There is not another remedy in the world to-day that has proven as effective. Its cures speak volumes for the good work it has accomplished.

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I guarantee a cure if I say I can cure. I don't ask anyone to take chances on my invention. It doesn't cost you anything if I fail.

CAUTION. Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention, and I cannot be imitated. If you have one of the old style, blistering belts, I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this not that the old belt is of any use, for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article.

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DR. A.M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto

How to Carve Meat and Game.

Carving is a simple operation, and yet to be an expert carver it is necessary to understand the natural construction of the various pieces to be cut. Meats that are to be carved on the table should be laid on dish without any garnishing or sauce. The tools necessary for carving consist of a sharp-bladed knife, a two or three-pronged fork and a pair of carving scissors. These implements should only be used for carving.

Beef.—Roast beef is best when carved on the table, or else on the sideboard, where each slice may be served as soon as cut. If cut beforehand it loses the best part of its juices. Have the beef brought on a hot dish. If the top be dry, cut off a little from the surface. Stick in the fork lengthwise on top of the roast, close to the edge; hold the fork firmly with the left hand, having a large, sharp knife in the right, and cut even, thin slices, leaving a small piece of fat on each one; cut close to the rib bones; gently make a cut underneath to separate the slices. Place the slices as soon as cut on hot plates with a little of the platter gravy, and serve. The fillet is carved in thin slices, one-quarter of an inch thick. Beef a la mode, braised beef or corned beef are carved in thin slices, and may be replaced and served in their original form.

Veal.—Leg of veal is cut in thin slices, straight down; or may be cut in different ways, the same as ham. Loin of veal: First make two cuts lengthwise, one close to the spinal bone and one on the other side, then cut crosswise, a little slantingly, in even slices. Fricandeau is cut in thin, even slices.

Ham.—The most delicate part of a ham is the kernel; this should be cut in very thin slices, leaving the fat adhering to the meat. Some prefer to cut the ham in thin slices around from the bone; others carve it in thin slices from each side. If the ham is to be handed around the table, it should be carved and reconstructed.

Suckling Pig.—First cut off the head, then split down the back; take off hams and shoulders, divide each into two or three pieces, then divide the ribs.

Turkey.—Place the fork in the breast of the turkey, one prong on each side of the breast bone. Grasp the handle of the fork in the left hand, and, laying the flat of the knife parallel with and close to the neck, just above where the left wing adjoins the body, cut downward, catching the joint; a slight pressure severs the cartilage, and a single sweep of the knife removes the wing. Next put the point of the knife into the flesh which holds the second joint to the carcass and cut downward to where the second joint's bone joins with the carcass; bend the knife over, detaching the joint from the body; clip off the drumstick at the knee joint with the shears, and then divide the second joint into three or four pieces. The breast is carved in two distinct ways—the first consists of cutting the breast in crosswise slices slightly on the bias, the second by cutting the fillets lengthwise from the breast. Proceed to carve the other side of the turkey the same way. All this time the fork should be kept in the same position; then remove the oyster which lies on the side near the second joint; this part is considered the most delicate part of the turkey; then remove the oyster bones, the pope's nose, the two bones to which the wings are articulated and the breast bone. The latter is removed last of all, because the fork is never taken out of its original position until that bone is separated from the carcass; the back is cut out with the shears in three pieces. The turkey may be carved in the kitchen and reconstructed. This is done by cutting off the wings, the second joints and the breast either length or crosswise. Lay the meat from one side of the turkey on a hot dish, place the carcass on top of the meat, then lay the remaining meat back in its original place, attach the wing, second joint and leg with small silver skewers to the body of the turkey, pour over a few spoonfuls of gravy, garnish with a few sprigs of parsley and serve. If the family is not very large, only one side of the turkey need be carved.

Chicken.—Chickens may be carved in different ways. Stick the fork in the leg and lift it up, meanwhile holding down firmly the rest of the chicken. Then cut through the second joint, detaching the joint from the body; next stick the fork in the wing, cut through the joint and loosen the meat around it, pull down with the fork, press firmly on the carcass with the knife and pull all the meat from the breast with the wing; then cut each breast crosswise in half, proceed and carve the other side the same way; the meat may be reconstructed, giving the chicken its original form again.

Another way is to cut off the legs, the second joints, and the wings at the first joint; then cut the breast in three pieces lengthwise, leaving a small piece of wing attached to the side pieces of each breast. Cut the back of chicken in two or three pieces. And a more economical way is to carve the chicken in the kitchen. First cut off their legs, joints and wings; then lay the chicken on a carving board and with a heavy knife cut the chicken in pieces about two inches wide, the same as cutting a loaf of bread, arrange the meat nicely on a hot dish and garnish with parsley. If there is a dressing in the chicken, it should be taken out before the chicken is cut on the board;

lay the chicken in centre on a dish and dress the meat around it. Geese and domestic ducks may be carved the same way.

A large capon is carved the same as turkey, a small one like a chicken.

Goose.—Stick the fork in the centre of the breast; cut off first the wing, then detach the second joint from the body; cut the breast lengthwise in slices. If the goose has been stuffed, put some of the dressing and a piece of meat on a hot plate, pour over a spoonful of gravy and serve. Domestic duck is carved the same as goose.

Canvas-back Duck.—The breast is the only part carved, served and eaten. Stick the fork in the middle of the breast-bone, cut the breast lengthwise in the centre, then cut around the wing and straight across to the back-bone. Cut the joint from the wing; then carefully carve off the whole breast, so that no meat remains. Carve the other side the same way; the fillets thus obtained may be cut lengthwise in two or left whole. All wild ducks—red-head, black-head, mallard, teal, etc.—are carved the same way.

Small birds, such as quail, snipe, plover, woodcock, are served whole.

Pigeons.—Young pigeons are served whole or cut lengthwise in two; when very large, separate the hind part from the breast part and make two pieces of each of these.

Partridges.—Small partridges are carved in two, lengthwise; larger ones may either be cut in quarters or divided in three, lengthwise; this is done by cutting a part of the breast with the leg on, leaving the upper breast adhering to a part of the body. If the bird is carved in this way it may be reconstructed to its original form, and it is difficult to perceive that the partridge has been cut.

Grouse may be divided into seven pieces; first cut off the second joints with the legs attached, then cut the breast in three pieces, leaving a small piece of the wing attached to the side of the breast, and cut the back in two pieces. Another way is to cut the breast lengthwise in slices.

Pheasant.—Put the fork in centre of breast, and cut even slices from either side. The legs are generally dry and tough, and therefore seldom eaten, but should there be more guests to partake of the pheasant than these slices will satisfy, detach the legs and cut each one in two.—Mrs. Lemcke in Ledger Monthly.

A Good Cup of Cocoa.

The secret of preparing a cup of cocoa that shall be really good lies in adding merely sufficient of the powder—no more, as too much will render the taste somewhat bitter. Half a teaspoonful of the cocoa to one cup is about right; though in some brands of the article, even less is demanded. It is richer and more nutritious when the milk used is not diluted with water. Many persons declare that the employment of condensed milk imparts a peculiarly delightful flavor.

It is totally unnecessary to first mix the cocoa with a little water or milk, as so many are in the habit of doing. After you have set the milk upon the stove, sprinkle the cocoa on top of the milk, and as soon as the latter is lukewarm stir in the cocoa, which will dissolve immediately. It will not mix in a cold medium, and will lump in milk that is too hot. Boiling for a few moments improves it.—Good Housekeeping.

Even the simplest and plainest food tastes better if it is served daintily and neatly; at a well set table with clean linen and shining dishes. Cleanliness and neatness are, after all, the very best decorations, but if, in connection with these, we have a little touch of nature as we find it in her dainty blossoms and perfect leaves we will have an inviting table indeed.

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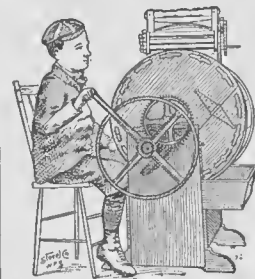
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